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The Daily Commercial.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—THE COMMERCIAL will not be issued to-morrow.

General Grant in New York and Philadelphia.

On Thursday last General Grant left the army for Washington, when, after a brief visit to the President and the Secretary of War, he departed for his home in New Jersey, where he was received with every demonstration of delight. On Saturday the General, accompanied by his family, arrived in New York, and quietly proceeded to his hotel. During the day, with his little son and daughter, he spent an hour or more at a noted place of amusement. The fact of his arrival became known to a number of prominent citizens, and these he entertained for a short time, when he attended a grand reception, given at the Astor House, to Mr. Finton, Governor elect. Numerous efforts were made to induce the General to make a speech, but without avail. He remarked to a friend, that "if all the imaginary gold which exchanged hands in Wall street every twenty-four hours could be converted into solid material, and all offered to him for a speech on that occasion, he would not make it; that it was not the purpose of his mission to make speeches." Voices in the large crowd there assembled, called upon the General to "rise up, we want to see you." The General rose, bowed, and sat down amid cheers from all parts of the room. To General Sickles he delegated the honor of returning his thanks for his flattering reception. He received very few visitors during his stay in the city. On Sunday evening he called upon Gen. Scott, at the Hoffman House. To those with whom he conversed, he spoke cheerful and hopeful of the situation of affairs, and remarked that "the Southern Confederacy is a mere shell. I know it. It is a rotten shell, and Sherman will prove it to you." In answer to a question whether ninety days would bring the end, he said, "That he was not a ninety day man, but we shall see what shall happen in six months." On Tuesday morning he arrived at Philadelphia, intending to proceed immediately to the front, but missed the train and was obliged to lay over a few hours. In passing along one of the streets, although plainly dressed, with nothing about his person to indicate his rank, he was recognized by a soldier, who made known the General's presence, and the news spread like wild fire, and in a few moments he was surrounded by a large crowd. He was grasped around his neck, and his coat-tail, hands and arms were seized by all that could reach him. The police finally extricated the General from the throng, and conveyed him to the Mayor's office, where he was warmly welcomed by the Mayor, and from thence he was escorted to his hotel. In a short time he quietly took his departure from the city. During his stay in the Mayor's office, Mayor Henry made inquries as to the health of the General's family. Grant replied that they were all in good health, whereupon some one at the General's elbow said:

"How is your *other* family, General?"

"What family?" responded the General.

"Your family in Virginia, General," was the reply.

The General, smiling at this witticism, answered: "Oh, they are always in the best of health."

Constitutional Emancipation—Can it be Prevented?

The Louisville *Journal* of the 12th instant contains the following communication on the "Constitutional Abolishment of Slavery:"

"According to present lights, the following table shows the number of votes, in each State, in Congressmen of both Houses already chosen or yet to be chosen, classified according to their pledges upon the great question above indicated. We refer to the 38th Congress, whose existence begins on the 4th of March, 1865:—

SENATE.

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
New England	12		Pacific States	5	1
New York	2		Delaware		2
Pennsylvania	1	1	Maryland		1
New Jersey		2	West Virginia	2	
Ohio	2		Kentucky		2
Indiana	1	1	Missouri	2	
Illinois	1	1			
Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas	10		Totals	37	11

"To the lower house have been elected from the following States:

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Maine	3		Wisconsin	5	1
Vermont	2		Minnesota	2	
Massachusetts	10		Kansas	1	
New York	21	10	Oregon	1	
Pennsylvania	16	3	Delaware	1	
New Jersey	2	3	Maryland		1
Ohio	7	2	W. Virginia	3	
Indiana	8	3	Missouri	6	3
Illinois	9	5			
Iowa	6		Totals	124	38
Michigan	5	1			

"In Pennsylvania, two Republicans were defeated by throwing out the soldiers' vote. They will contest, and probably with success, the seats of one Other Pennsylvania Democrat and Mr. Voorhees of Indiana.

"States not heard from, or that have not yet held their elections, estimated:

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Rhode Island	2		California	3	
N. Hampshire	3				
Connecticut	3	1	Above	124	38
Kentucky	3	6			
Nevada	1		Totals	133	45

"This is exclusive of any seceding States.

"The bi-thirds majority has thus been more than secured in both Houses, and no admissions of members from states that are, or have been, in rebellion, will change this complexion of the National Legislature. To ratify the amendment proposed, the assent of three-fourths of the States is necessary. Congress determines whether this assent is to be given through legislatures or through conventions to be chosen for the purpose. The number of States now comprising the Union is thirty-six; twenty-five of them always loyal, and twenty-two of these twenty-five legislatures favorable to Mr. Lincoln's policy. We include Indiana among these twenty-two States, since its State Senate became Republican through the accession of Mr. Paris C. Dunning to that side.

"The Legislatures of five more States will have to be secured. Louisiana will furnish one; New Jersey, with one house already on our side, will soon yield to the pressure; and the three others will be obtained, if need be, in Arkansas and in Virginia and Tennessee.

"Nothing will stand in the way of the emancipation of every slave on the North American continent but the armies of the rebellion; and they cannot do so long. We already hear Jefferson Davis himself seriously discuss the proposition of arming, and, consequently freeing the blacks within his own lines. Under these circumstances, we ask, what can the people of Kentucky what can you gain by standing out for a worn-out and decayed institution against a foregone conclusion?

"The people of the United States, and of this State in particular, have a great many important interests that ought to be looked to by the people in their political discussions, and if not taken care of by their Legislatures, abandon slavery, admit that it is dead, and attend to your other business. Let by-gones be by-gones; and let us here in this commonwealth, at least all of us that are Union men, no matter whether heretofore classed as Republicans or as Democrats, as Radicals or as Conservatives, be once more a happy and united people. "D."

A MODERN APOSTLE.—We clip the following from the English correspondent of the Boston *Watchman and Reflector*:

A young fellow of the name of Lyne, who seems to be about three-fourths fanatic and one-fourth fool, took it into his head that if he could himself Father Lyne, dress in sandals in hobnailed shoes and stockings, dressed himself in a long woolen night gown dyed black, shaved his crown, and founded what he called a Catholic monastery, he would check the tide of pauperism and infidelity which comes like a flood upon the populous cities of England. Mr. Lyne has succeeded in the preaching much laughter, and has obtained a celebrity by his fantastic exhibitions which he never could have attained on the quiet pathway of common sense. The jest reached the ears of the Pope, who, when a congress of the clergy of Bristol, Father Ignatius, suddenly appeared, bare footed, shaven crowned, endued in serge night gown, and insisted on addressing his reverend brethren. At first they howled and hooted at him, but at length the English instinct of fair play prevailed, and they listened to him while he demonstrated the admirable fitness of sandals and serge night gowns for converting the millions of England.

Lieut. W. B. Cushing, of Albermarle fame, is in Wilmington. The young hero, who is only twenty-one years old, has received more congratulatory letters from officers in both branches of the service and of the Government, than any commander of his age has received during our history as a nation. From the Navy Department he has received four; from the Admiral of the fleet in which he served, three; and a number from various Major Generals and others. He bears his honors modestly and with sailor-like frankness.

Captain George W. Durell has received his commission as Provost Marshal of the Berks county District, to succeed Captain Jacob C. Hoff, who retires with the record of a good and faithful officer. Captain Durell is well deserving of this mark of recognition by the Administration. His services in the field during three long and eventful years as commander of Durell's celebrated Pennsylvania Battery, entitled him to just such a reward as he has now received.

The United States Tax Commissioners for Florida will commence a large sale of lands at Fernandina on the 1st of December.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sherman's Movements Still in Doubt.

15th and 19th Army Corps Discontinued.

Dismissal of Western Officers.

Thanksgiving to Soldiers in Hospitals.

Deserters from the Army in Canada.

Secretary Stanton's Health Improving.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 23.

The mail boat this morning from the army, brought no intelligence from Richmond papers. Our pickets on the line between Dutch Gap and Chapin's farm, where the exchange of newspapers usually takes place, had not received any Richmond journals of Monday, up to yesterday morning. The papers of Saturday's date only contain but very few facts relative to General Sherman. Most of their columns are burdened with speculation.

The Sixteenth Army Corps organization has ceased to exist, and the troops composing the Nineteenth Corps of the Military Division of Western Mississippi is also abolished, and all troops composing it will be disposed of under direction of Gen. Canby. Gen. Emory has been appointed to the command of the Nineteenth Corps proper, now in the field in the Shenandoah Valley.

The average number of desertions from Lee's army is about fifty per week. This is a much less number than formerly, owing to the stringent measures adopted by the enemy to stregthen their picket lines.

Deserters who came in on Sunday, state that there is great anxiety about Sherman in and out of Lee's army.

The following Western and Pennsylvania officers are included in to-day's list of dismissals from the army: Colonel Thomas Stevens and Major George N. Richmond, 2d Wisconsin cavalry, for general worthlessness, and for the good of the service; Captain J. P. Wagner, 202d Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness and desertion of command while on picket guard. Asst. Surgeon John Jassay, 44th Illinois Volunteers, for repeated disobedience of orders. Asst. Surgeon J. A. Vervais, 2d Minnesota Cavalry, for absence without leave, gross disobedience of orders, and general inefficiency. First Lieutenant Thos. Hickey, Quartermaster 23d Illinois Volunteers, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and for circulating false reports relative to the condition and losses of the Army of West Virginia. Second Lieut. G. W. Cunningham, 14th West Virginia Volunteers, with loss of all pay and allowance since July for absence without leave and utter worthlessness as an officer. The order heretofore issued, mustering out First Lieut. Oliver C. Leonardson, Co. L, 3d Michigan Veteran Cavalry, for habitual neglect of duty and general worthlessness, has been confirmed. The dismissal of Lieut. Col. Wm. Bleakley, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for marching his command from Newtown to Harper's Ferry without orders, while the brigade to which he was temporarily attached were engaging the enemy, is confirmed.

Public business will be entirely suspended here to-morrow. No evening papers will be published. A thanksgiving dinner will be given every soldier in the hospitals of this department. They number some seventeen thousand.

There is at this time, according to reliable information in possession of the authorities here, some five thousand deserters from our army in Canada, whither they have fled to escape the vigilance of the local Provost Marshals, whose arrests of them are daily increasing in number.

Gov. Morton will remain here several days to settle up business with the War and Treasury Departments.

A convention of delegates, from various Freedmen's Relief Associations throughout the country, was convened this morning at the Sanitary Commission rooms, to take into consideration means to advance the interests of the cause, and to memorialize Congress for such legislation as will promote the benefit of freedmen.

Secretary Stanton has so far recovered to-day as to be able to visit the War Department.

SEMMES AND CREW PROBABLY AFLOAT

Illness of Thomas Dickey McGee.

Receipt of National Sailors' Fair $200,000

Capture of Deserting Substitutes.

NEW YORK, NOV. 23.

By the Eagle, we have Havana advices of the 19th. There was no latter news from Mexico. The Nassau *Guardian* announces the arrival of the Laurel, after touching at Maderia and Terceira, at one of which places she double-ks left Semmes and his crew.

Large mines of magentio iron are said to have been discovered in Puerto Rico, the yield of which is reported as significantly rich.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee is dangerously ill.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The gallant Capt. Winslow had a public reception by the citizens of Roxbury, last evening in Institute Hall, followed by a grand banquet at the Norfolk House. Among many agreeable features was the presentation of an elegant silver tea service to the heroic sailor.

The receipts of the National Sailors' Fair, which closed last evening, have not yet been correctly and clearly ascertained, but will exceed $200,000. The officers and crew of the U. S. steam sloop of war Brooklyn sent in a contribution of $50 yesterday, which included the sword to Capt. James Alden, commander of the Brooklyn. The sword contest up to this unexpected result had been quite even between Farragut and Winslow.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—About fifty deserters from our armies, have arrived at City Point from the Valley. They were captured by Sheridan in his late campaign. The larger number of them were substitutes, who having deserted and joined the rebel army, were sent to the Shenandoah valley, where there was less danger of their being identified if captured. A court, with Gen. Collis at the head, has been ordered to City Point to try them.

The heavy rain storm of the four days past in that quarter is over.

Butler's Canal Nearly Completed

Late Southern Military Intelligence.

GEN. GRANT HEAVILY REINFORCED.

7 Union Soldiers Executed by Moseby.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

There is information from City Point, dated yesterday morning, that but little time will elapse before Dutch Gap canall will be opened.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday says: Grant is massing troops in the rear of the rebel lines, in the vicinity of Battery Harrison, and that Sheridan has sent a considerable portion of his command to the James. A slight demonstration was made on Wednesday, on Butler's front by his troops, but it was forced back without accomplishing anything.

The *Express* reports the arrival of heavy reinforcements to Grant within the past few days. In the affair of Thursday night they claim to have captured our picket line for a distance of six hundred yards. Moseby has written a letter to Sheridan announcing the execution of seven Union prisoners in retaliation, and announcing his intention to continue if any more of his captured men are executed.

The *Sentinel* announces that Gen. Gustavus Smith is aiding Gen. Howell Cobb in opposing Sherman's march.

GEN. BANKS AND THE CABINET.

Resignation of Government Clerks.

NEW YORK, November 23.

A special Washington dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says, that the statement that Gen. Banks is either personally or by his friends, an applicant for the Secretaryship of Warship, is believed to be wholly untrue, as also other statements that the President has indirectly or directly, opposed him that position either under the present or incoming Administration.

A considerable number of clerks in the various Departments, finding it impossible to save anything on present salaries have recently resigned, and the Secretary of the several bureaus held a meeting for consultation as to their future course. They will probably unite in asking the various Secretaries to recommend an increase of salaries.

The South Carolina Tax Commissioners will commence leasing cotton plantations for the ensuing year, on Hilton Head, on the 4th of December.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Rapid and Successful March.

Milledgeville Taken by Our Cavalry.

Georgia Legislators Captured.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN AUGUSTA.

The Georgia Militia Offer Little Resistance to Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 23.

Richmond papers of Monday and Tuesday came into the lines of the Potomac Army last night. Those of yesterday's date contain little or no news from Sherman's movements, but the Associated Press dispatch in Monday's papers has highly important intelligence from Augusta of the rapid and successful advance of Sherman into the very heart of Georgia. It is believed that Tuesday's papers would contain still more important intelligence, if permitted to print it. The dispatch does not state that Macon was captured, but admits that Thomas was but eighteen miles from it on Saturday last, and then advancing directly on that place. It was garrisoned only by Georgia militia and not very strongly fortified, and the belief is expressed here, in military quarters, that it has fallen ere this. The flanks of the army were stretched over many miles of country by the cavalry, who were obtaining forage and supplies, and occupying towns and villages. Milledgville, the capital of Georgia, was captured by cavalry. The legislature was in session and some of its members who did not get out in time were taken prisoners, with citizens who remained. Great excitement prevailed at Augusta, as it was taken for granted that Sherman was marching direct on that city. The Georgia and Alabama militia, under the command of Howell Cobb and General Gustavus Smith, offered little or no resistance to Sherman's onward movement.

Burnside to Have a Command.

Sc'y Usher to Remain in the Cabinet.

The Meaning of Gen. Fry's Late Order.

Heavy Enlistments for the Army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: Gen. Burnside is not likely to have a command again in the army of the Potomac, but is likely to have a command in quarters where he has already done good service.

The sloop-of-war St. Louis has arrived at Port Royal, probably *en route* for the north. The St. Louis has been employed for a long time in protecting our interests in the Western Atlantic.

The friends of Judge Usher of the Interior Department, state that he is not a candidate for the vacant Judgeship in Indiana, and does not desire it. In the benefit, also, that in the construction of the Cabinet there is no probability of a change in that department.

The *Times* says the recent order of Gen. Fry does not relate to the late draft, as made no allusion to them. It simply enjoins on the Provost Marshals to keep their enrollment lists correct.

Thomas Cheshire, an escaped prisoner from Andersonville, Georgia, arrived yesterday. He was a Union scout from East Tennessee, captured in September, 1863, and since that time has been in the rebel prisons South. He finally made his escape from Andersonville with four others, and travelling by night and hiding by day through the swamps of Georgia, managed to reach the bleading squadron and has come on from Key West.

Four thousand two hundred and fifty recruits have been received on board the Receiving Ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, since the 16th of August. Three men have received in Government bounty and advance pay over $170,000. The daily average number of men now being received on board the Vermont, is thirty.

The Protective War Claim Association intend to establish an office in this city for the purpose of furnishing employment to such disabled and discharged soldiers who desire it.

A collision took place on the Camden and Amboy Branch Railroad, Sunday morning, between the travel train and wood train, by which two persons were seriously injured. Both engines were smashed, and considerable other damage done.

The gunboat Neptune sailed from Philadelphia, Sunday, on special service, connected with the convoying of the California mail steamers.

A new plan of conveying has been adopted, which for prudential reasons cannot be published.

Interesting From Mexico.

Improvement of Commerce on the Frontier.

Capture of the Steamer Mexico.

Defeat of the Liberals at San Domingo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

By the arrival of the Commander we have Havana dates of the 14th. Havana papers print a letter purporting to be from Mejia, containing a summary of the situation at Matamoras on the 10th ult.; the submission of Cortina, capitulation of the city with 21 cannon, an immense amount of war material, and 10,000 (?) men.

Complete peace on a' greater portion of the Brazos frontier gives a new impulse to commerce between Matamoras, Texas, and Salerna.

The rebel and Union camps are in sight of Matamoras. The rebels offer to return the armament taken by Canales, and the American Consul counts upon the three rifled guns Cortinas took to the Union camp to attack Brownsville.

The steamer Mexico was boarded by a Mr. Townsend at Matamoras, who pretended to have authority from the American Consul, and changed the papers and flag of the vessel from a British to that of Mexico, which forced the crew to navigate the vessel to Havana, where he turned them adrift and the vessel will now probably go into the rebel service We have a report that the Liberal forces in San Domingo had been defeated and dispersed, also, that an expedition to Puerto Cabello had an intrenchment, several small vessels and a large number of hides and tobacco. It is averred that the Captain of the Mexico was three times distinctly told by our Consul, at Havana, of the plot to capture his vessel.

DUTCH GAP CANAL COMPLETED

The Water Reported to be Let In.

Strictures of the Rebel Press on Davis' Administration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

It was currently reported at Fortress Monroe, Monday morning, that General Butler had blown an end out of his canal, and had let water in.

An officer who left our lines in front of Petersburg at daylight, Monday morning, reported that at that time there were no signs of the evacuation of Petersburg. The rebel works were well manned and the pickets on both sides kept up the usual firing.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—"No Government is so despotic as that of the popular leaders, when they are relieved from all control on the part of the other powers of the State. We are experiencing it now; but were not yet fully awake to the extent to which they have abandoned popular government, for we have not entrusted supreme and unlimited power to a dictator, but have almost unified into it, as nations ever do who are left without great leaders at a trying period of their life. We have seen war; the national debt; the power of resistance; the readiness to suffer, and the sacrifices to our sacred cause. We have seen them all grown from insignificant beginnings to gigantic proportions. In the same manner we have seen the resources of the country unparalleled in the annals of mankind, stripped ourselves as people of one right after another until the power proved almost without reserve from many to one—from the people to ruler."

The Raleigh *Confederacy* supports the use of negroes in the rebel army, and says this is no new theory—the bestowal of freedom for meritorious services of emancipation were based on this very consideration, and it never occurred to the many legislators that they were committing any such inconsistency as is now suggested. It is true the negro considers a boon, a benefit and reward that we propose to give him, and it is proposed to give him what in his own consideration will be a stimulus to faithful service. The introduction of 40,000 negroes will be of incalculable benefit. It will add to our fighting strength an untired and veteran force and it will do much to satisfy soldiers if they see the Government re-enforcing their numbers.

The Secretary of the Treasury says he has been much annoyed by applications for appointments, founded on statements made by clerks and others, that there were vacancies to be filled, and designating those vacancies. He therefore gives notice it is no part of the duty of clerks or others in the Department, to give either information or advice on such points. All vacancies are reported to the Assistant Secretary, and will be filled as the Secretary may determine.

THREATENED RAID ON NEW YORK.

Timely Exposition of the Plot.

Citizens on the Frontier on Their Guard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

The *Tribune* has a letter from Brasher Falls, New York, dated 20th, reporting a furore and excitement along the line of the Northern Railroad, in consequence of a rumor that a large body of raiders had collected in Canada, and armed themselves for the purpose of making an assault upon this section of the State. It was their intention to tear up the track, destroy the locomotives, set fire to the depots and commence the task of house-breaking and highway robbery. A force of men sufficient to repel the would be robbers has been armed and stationed along the line of the road, and every train is prepared to respond to the assault.

LATER.—The Vice Consul at Montreal has sent word that the robbers intend to make an attack on Malone, New York, to rob the stores and burn the village. Several persons were arrested and their baggage examined, but the authorities failed to find positive proof of intentions to join in the contemplated assaults.

The above is partially confirmed by the dispatch of last night announcing a slight attack on Rouse's Point. A letter from there says: A communication received last week from an unknown person, addressed to a gentleman at Champlain, purporting to come from Montreal, stated that a plot was on foot to burn Upper and Lower Champlain, N. Y., and the same would be destroyed within nine days. It would appear from what happened at Rouse's Point that the citizens along the entire frontier would do well to be on their guard.

WASHINGTON CHIT-CHAT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1864.

My Dear Commercial:

The weather continues beastly. The rain ceased this morning, and a cold westerly wind has followed it. Which of the two is preferable it is difficult to determine. It is now nearly a week since Sol has dispensed his rays. Everything looks dreary, and in fact everything is; so don't expect a cheerful letter. The streets of this "city of magnificent intentions," never noted for their remarkable cleanliness, are now actually a sea of mud. Things have subsided into their usual dull routine. The employees of the different Departments have returned. In fact it was well for them to do so, or rubbing to the alternative, i. e., dismissal. The Cabinet are all busily employed preparing their various reports to accompany the President's Message.

Mr. Stanton has sufficiently recovered to be enabled to attend to the duties of the War Department. Mr. F. W. Seward, the Assistant Secretary of State, is still confined to his residence, though improving. The fracture of his right arm at the elbow was not caused, as has been going the rounds of the papers, by his having it extended from the window of a railway carriage, but is the result of a fall at the Astor House, in New York, while on his return to this city. Independent of the suffering it occasions him, it is at this juncture especially unfortunate when his services are so much needed at his desk.

All kinds of rumors are rife as to *Cabinet changes*. Butler and Banks are still most prominently spoken of as successors to Mr. Stanton. Robert J. Walker to succeed Mr. Fessenden in the portfolio of the Treasury. Mr. F. is said to be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from Maine. R. H. Dana, Jr., the able United States District Attorney of Massachusetts, might possibly drop into the Attorney Generalship, should Mr. Bates' resignation be in reliance can be placed on the foregoing. They are merely *on dits*, and as such I give them to you.

No further guerrilla outrages have been perpetrated on the line of the railroad in this vicinity lately. The plan of Colonel Wells, the Provost Marshal General of the District South of the Potomac, of furnishing complimentary railroad tickets to friends of Mosetty's cause, has been eminently successful. Pity it hadn't been resorted to before.

People here are entirely at a loss as to the reason of the sudden declension in the price of gold. The general opinion, as to the cause of it, appears to be the total popular ignorance as to the movements and whereabouts of Sherman and his forces. Everyone has faith in the success of his expedition, proceed where it may. Another reason may be the rumored peace propositions on the tapis, but, still further, and most plausible to me, is the anticipation of the payment (which commenced yesterday) of the interest coupons of the 6s of '81, which would only have become due on the 1st of January next. I fear that under the above circumstances the depression will be but temporary.

Amusements generally are dull. The Sacred Concert last Sunday evening, under the leadership of the popular Kopplitz. for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless, was literally jammed long before the hour of its commencement,—scarcely standing room to be obtained. Of theatres, the only one worthy of note, and where one is not in danger of asphyxiation is Grover's. Mr. and Mrs. Wallack, the eminent comedians, are nightly drawing crowded houses. Manager Grover is indefatigable in catering to the tastes of the public. Next week he brings on his excellent German Opera Troupe for, alas, but a short season. They are now at Baltimore, singing to the elite of that city. He may bring them out your way; I hope he may, if he does look out for a treat.

I must now close as I hear the merry jingling of the marriage bells, which announce to me that it's time to attend the nuptials of Mr. R. P. Hitz, [son of the late, and brother to the present] Consul General of Switzerland) to the lovely and accomplished Miss Marie Barnard, of this city.

I understand it is to be a grand affair, and were I blessed with the classic style of Jenkins, wouldn't I send you a description of the ceremony, toilettes, et. al.

Yours,

A. A. G.

The Mormon Temple and Tabernacle.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Great Salt Lake City, gives the following description of the projected Mormon Temple and Tabernacle:

That which strikes every observer of the temple is the very remarkable solidity of the stone work. It appears to be laid there to remain a thousand years, furnishing an unyielding support to the immense building that is to rest upon it. The foundation is deep, the stones large, well selected, perfectly jointed, with innumerable arches, upright and reversed. The stones comprising this foundation are large, square blocks of granite, brought fifteen miles, and it is my opinion that the entire structure is to be built. It covers a large space, say two hundred by one hundred feet. I saw an outside view of the upper portion. The style of ornamentation is somewhat novel. The front view shows three towers, the center more elevated than those at the side. The rear end presents a view of three towers also, the side walls being strengthened with powerful buttments, covered with pinacles. The walls are lofty, and the entire air of the building, as represented in the view I saw, is imposing. There is no excess of ornament. All is substantial, dignified and impressive. This building is not for the use of the congregations of the people, but for the priestly ordinances of the church. The people in their assemblages will meet in another building in the rear of which I shall speak. The work on the temple building appears to be suspendended now. I saw no workmen, and I was informed that no definite period could be assigned for its completion.

Immediately in the rear of it is the beginning of the Tabernacle, a building intended for the gathering of the people. It is projected on a large scale, and on a very peculiar design; in marked contrast with the Temple design. It is to be an oval building, egg-shaped. I was told that the interior would correspond to the shape of an egg. At present fifty-two massive abutments of solid masonery, ten feet by four feet, show the exterior line of these abutments. From the top of these abutments the oval roof will spring. The floor will be oval, downwards, seated with rising seats as an amphitheatre. There will be no columns or walls. As the building is intended for vast congregations, ventillation and light will be looked to, and the building will be nearly all windows and doors.

It covers a space of two hundred and twenty-five feet deep by one hundred and seventy-five feet wide, calculated to hold ten thousand people. Here the teachers and elders will enlighten the people and their united songs will go up. The cost of these buildings must be immense. They are contributed by the members of the Mormon church in money and labor. Their system of tithing is adequate to the work. When I asked, "What is the estimated cost of the Temple and Tabernacle?" I was informed with a smile, "We do not calculate things in that way. When it is decided to do anything among us, it is done without a calculation of cost, each one doing his part."

I am informed that President Young himself is the superintendent and actual architect of the buildings. Every stone in them he has inspected between the quarry with a tape-line and assigned to its place. I am also informed that it is the purpose of the President, with a view to facilitating the purposes of the enterprise, and to lighten labor, to undertake the transportation of the granite by a railway carriage from its course, carrying its water over to the mountain quarry whence the gigantic blocks are obtained, and thus supplying a large canal he intends constructing for floating the heavy stones up to the very door of the temple. The work already done under his direction shows that he is capable of doing this. He has energy of conception and strength of purpose sufficient for all such daring works.

Railway Matters.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company on Saturday, December 10th, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of considering a contract with the Mahoning and French Creek Railway Company for the lease and extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to ratify or reject the same.

The Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company are preparing to re-lay the track on the bridge above the latter city. The stringers upon which the track was originally placed are to be removed and new ones substituted. The latter have been prepared and are now on the bridge ready to be placed in position. The Company has just completed a large and commodious round house at Toledo.

The New York Central Railroad Company are making extensive improvements on Green Island. A large freight house is being erected on the Green Island Hotel lot. It is four hundred and fifty feet long by forty-two feet wide, with a platform on each side eight feet wide, making the entire width of the floor fifty-eight feet. About three hundred feet of the building will be completed in a few days, and the remainder will be finished early in the spring. Green Island Hotel has been thoroughly repaired inside and out with suitable rooms for telegraphing and the Troy and Boston Telegraph office is above and the passenger rooms below. In addition to the above mentioned valuable improvement, a neat and substantial passenger depot was built last week at Summit Bridge station, a stopping place between Cohoes and Schenectady, which cost about $1,500. The name of this station has been changed and is now called Crescent.

The Hudson River Railroad Company have just been adding two new engines to their rolling stock, one built by Danforth, Cooke & Co., Patterson, New Jersey, and Augustus Schell, built by Walter McQueen, at Schenectady. The Vanderbilt has five feet nineteen drawing and eighteen inch cylinders, and twenty-two inch stroke. The Schell has five feet drivers, sixteen-inch cyiinders, and twenty-four-inch stroke. The Schell is meant for a passenger engine, and the Vanderbilt is both freight and passenger. Two more are soon expected.

A refugee gives the following account of railroad travel in the South: From Mobile to Richmond the trip is made in five or six days if no accidents happen. Two hundred and fifty dollars will cover all expenses. We bought some peaches a month ago at the rate of three to four dollars per dozen. One of the distinctive features in past days was cotton-fields, spreading out over hundreds of acres their masses of snow-like glistening locks. Occasional patches of holes, like so many flakes of snow, were gently cradled by the passing breeze. No such sight now greets our eyes. Corn-field after corn-field stretched over hill and plain. The corn crop is good throughout the South, and there is no fear of starvation. One car only is allowed for passengers, and blessed is the man who has a lady in charge, for he is admitted into that car. The bachelor goes into the soldiers' car, there to stand or sit on the floor, for they are nearly always overcrowded. There is no such travelling for the sake of visiting wounded soldiers or seeing relatives long absent, that ladies have to stand up for hours in the passenger car. Trains connect with a certain regularity not always to be depended upon."

The poisoning of Indians with strychnine during Captain Fiske's expedition in Minnesota, was performed by some emigrants in the train who saturated two or three boxes of bread with a preparation of strychnine, and left the food on the road to be taken by the Indians. One hundred men, women and children died from the effects of the poison.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

On a recent visit to the Smith's Ferry Oil regions, twelve miles below Beaver, we were surprised to witness the great activity prevailing there. Oil territory is being sold and resold, and leases at high prices are daily being made. The heirs of the late Nicholas Dawson have sold one hundred acres of good oil land on Little Beaver creek to a company, composed chiefly of residents of Beaver county, for the sum of $60,000. On this property are two paying wells. Mr. Jesse Smith, hotel proprietor, has recently sold territory to the amount of $20,000. There is a large amount of good territory yet in the market, and although speculators abound in the neighborhood, there is a splendid opportunity for investment by small capitalists. On last Saturday, a fire occurred at the "School House" well, Glasgow, near the Ferry by which a large amount of damage was done. It appears that Messrs. D. Jeffries, F. M. Fall, C. Wallace, and R. Whelen were drawing the tubing when, after turning the seed bag, the gas flowed up, and catching fire from the furnace, exploded, burning seriously but not dangerously all the parties named. All the well buildings were destroyed, and a stable belonging to J. Feltz also fell a prey to the flames. The fire raged with great violence, and at one time it was feared the lower end of the town would be destroyed. Mr. Karr, of Rochester, owns the well, and loses about $1,500. Mr. Petit's loss is about $500.

The attempt to recuperate all oil wells has generally been attended with success. The Oil City *Register*, in speaking of wells bored the proper depth, but which refuse to yield and are abandoned, says:—In a case of this kind the miner resorts to all the expedients that human ingenuity, combined with the prospect of a rapid realization of boundless wealth can produce in the human mind. Some, after a brief trial of pumping, agitation, &c., abandon their well, and bore a new one, resolving to make further experiments with their old wells, when they have more leisure. Other parties, with an abiding confidence in the success of their efforts, continue to experiment month after month, and the result has generally been a success sufficient to repay them for their trouble, and in many instances they have obtained a production that has enriched them. As an instance, Mr. P. Haines was boring a well on the Buchanan farm, when his mining tools became fast in the hole he was drilling. He succeeded after a labor of three months in removing them. Still a later instance has occurred which shows the wonderful pertinacity with which some men will stick to their opinion in such matters. Some time since Mitchell & Allen, of Philadelphia, obtained the leases known as the Comet wells, on the lower end of the Buchanan arm. This well had been abandoned by several parties, practical ones, too, and pronounced as "dry as a powder horn." But Mr. L. M. Allen, of the same firm, thought differently. He went to work, and after six months' arduous labor, during which time he retubed the well twenty-seven times, he succeeded in making it pump at the rate of fifty barrels per day. And so far as we can judge it has every prospect of proving an excellent producing well. We mention these incidents in order to show the miner what may be accomplished by perseverence. With oil at the present price, it will certainly pay the operator to thoroughly exhaust his ingenuity and skill before abandoning the well he has sunk at much expense.

A new well on Horse Creek, owned by Messrs. Patterson & Lay, is now pumping sixty barrels per day.

A correspondent gives the following lucid description of the manner in which oil is obtained: In selecting a spot for a well, the artesian driller raises a derrick about 110 feet in height, bringing up a steam engine of about six-horse power, and then, after driving down an iron pipe about six inches in diameter through the earth some sixty feet, to the first strata of rock, introduces a drill of about two and a half inches in diameter, attached to a temper-screw, and thence to a walking beam and engine. The drill is then worked at the rate of eight or ten feet per day into the solid slate and soap stone, say one hundred feet; he then comes to the first strata of sand stone, which may be from twelve to fifty feet, and after boring through this comes again a slate and soap stone of bluish cast, and working on, say for twenty-five feet or so, he reaches the second sand rock, or third vein, from which there comes rushing up, when the right vein is struck, inflammable gas, salt water and petroleum. The bore of the well is enlarged by a tremer, and then an iron tube in sections, about fourteen feet, and closely screwed together, is inserted by sections and run down to the veins of oil; a flax seed bag which expands when wet, is fitted between the tubing and the well in order to preserve the surface water from descending; a plunger or valved piston is introduced into the tube, and the pumping and flowing of the well is regulated by the walking beam, and the oil is forced into a tank, which may hold sixty barrels, being in readiness, the engine moves and the precious treasure gushes forth. This is what is called pumping a well. In true flowing wells—that is such as send the oil out spontaneously—the drill must go down into the third strata of sand stone; but this, in some instances, is not the case. In a well on Watson & Flat the drill has reached the depth of one thousand feet, and yet the third bed of sand stone is not reached.

A returned visitor from Parkersburg and vicinity, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, tells us that the people in that section of country have forgotten that there is war in the land. When spoken of, it seems to be an item of news to them, it was one of the wierd tales of the past. They seem to say that let others do as they will they and their families will know nothing but *Oil*—Oil is their meat and their drink, the sustenance of their lives, the food of their conversations, the "alpha and omega" of their existence. Under the influence of the oil trade Parkersburg has taken a fresh start, and is springing up into vigorous life. The air is saturated with oil, and the very earth is so impregnated into that one can hardly get a lease on ten feet of ground that will stick; and yet the people never stop to reflect that their prosperity is built upon a very slippery foundation.

The oil excitement in Fayette county seems to be on the increase. A number of companies are already boring at different points, with encouraging prospects, and other companies are making preparations to commence operations. Surface indications are said to be abundant, and men who have had experience in the business in other places have examined various sections of this county, and were highly pleased with the indications, formations, &c. The best evidence, says the same paper, we have heard of is the favorable impression made upon the minds of capitalists from abroad, we think. is found in their anxiety to make investments in wells, leases and lots simple, after an examination of the territory.

OPERATIONS OF THE CHRISTIAN CO

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

Keeping the Armies Full.

The people having with great unanimity pronounced in favor of the prosecution of the war until Federal authority is re-established over all the States, the Government will of course feel itself instructed to take the steps and employ the means necessary to insure this consummation at the very earliest day possible. At the same time, the Government will understand the people as having committed themselves to the pledge that in taking such steps, and in employing the necessary means, they will co-operate by doing all that is incumbent on them. The essential elements for making war are men and money, and to whatever extent they are needed, the country will have to furnish them.

The Minister of Finance is in the market almost continually, and it is gratifying to know that he has thus far been able to command the funds necessary to sustain the credit of the Nation, with every prospect of being able to do so in future. The demand is unceasing and necessarily large, but the ability of the Nation is equal to it.

The demand for men to keep the armies up is in the same ratio, and to the extent the military power of the rebellion remains unbroken, it will continue. There is no more limiting it than the demand for money, and both must be promptly met. The recent order by Provost Marshal General FRY, relating to the enrolment lists, "with the view to have them ready for future emergencies," would seem to be indicative of another draft, if it means anything. The country ought not to be startled should it be notified that the fact is just this, and nothing else. The late draft in some parts of the country was a failure, a large per centage of the men drafted having failed to report. For this, and other reasons, it is understood that less than half of the five hundred thousand men called for have been realized. A systematic purpose has existed in some parts of the country, backed by thorough organizations in the hands of artful leaders, for defeating the objects of the law, and in some quarters the government has deemed itself powerless to place in the ranks the men drafted. The excited state of public feeling, incident to the canvass just closed, has assisted to render these treasonable organizations more effective,—a state of things, however, that no longer exists. It is to be hoped therefore, that the government will feel itself strong enough to execute the law, more especially as the deficiencies created by neglect or refusal to report for duty, and desertions afterward, unless the law is enforced in every locality, will fall on those portions loyal to their duty.

Many who have foreseen the probable need of more men, have been not without hope that the force, by no means an inconsiderable one, scattered throughout the Northern States, in consequence of threats of violence and the revolutionary designs of the organizations referred to, would, after the election, be sent to reinforce the armies in the field, thus postponing, if not rendering unnecessary, another call. We are entirely certain that the country would prefer to see the Northern frontier, and all the localities where disturbance has been threatened, take care of themselves, than be called upon to sustain another call for men, in consequence of the continuance of this diversion of the national forces. We are not so sure what the fact is as a general thing, but at certain points, in this and other States, troops have been and still are stationed where there has been no apparent necessity for their presence. If at any time there existed such necessity, it certainly no longer exists.

The authorities are presumed to be equal to managing properly this business; nevertheless it is a growing query in the public mind, why every soldier on detached duty is not sent to the front. If ever there existed the necessity for detaching so considerable a force as was sent to the frontier, the North-west, and points supposed to be exposed to domestic violence, (and no one doubts it,) the necessity no longer exists, certainly not to the same extent. We presume home organizations for safety may be relied on to meet any future emergency. Every man to the front, is the manifest policy of the Government, and this, too, independent of all other considerations.

Changing Their Base.

The campaign of the rebels having Canada for a base, has signally failed, and the leaders are about to depart.

The Detroit *Free Press*, which from its sympathies would be very likely to know, learns "that the *Southern gentlemen* temporarily sojourning there"—did our contemporary ever hear of anybody sojourning otherwise than temporarily?—"are making preparations to return to the South and fight it out to the bitter end." * * "Their determination to return is said to have been induced *by the results of the recent election.* They no longer see any hope of an adjustment *on the basis of the Union formed by our fathers, with the rights and guarantees secured to them by the Constitution* which gave birth to the Union of the States. They purpose now to test the matter whether subjugation is a possibility."

The universal and peaceful acquiescance in the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the sound state of public sentiment throughout the entire North, dashed the hopes of the rebels in Canada. There is not the slightest doubt that they had prepared for extensive operations, predicated on the revolutionary state of feeling that was to break out on the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, and in fulfilment of plans for raids on the border, of which the St. Albans outrage was the forerunner.

No doubt whatever exists that the rebels counted largely on making a diversion in the North that would prove valuable to JEFF. DAVIS. In this they were seconded by certain leading "Peace" politicians, who, unluckily for the scheme, were exposed by the trial of the O. A. K. conspirators at Indianapolis. In the turn of events the plot has miscarried altogether. Hence the rebel gentlemen in Canada are packing up, preparatory to changing their base.

GENERAL CANBY.—The public will rejoice to learn that this officer is not only not dead, but is rapidly improving, and will before long resume active duty. He has had the privilege, which but few men ever enjoy, of reading what the press had to say about him in lengthy obituary notices and eulogies, so that should he be so unlucky as to be killed in his next campaign, he knows what will be the measure of his fame.

There were four hundred and four deaths in the city of New York last week.

Thanksgiving.

To-day the Nation is called upon to offer thanksgiving and prayer, and for that purpose to lay aside all worldly avocations, and engage in such exercises as shall prove acceptable to God and redound to the welfare of the people. There is much to be thankful for in view of all the circumstances of the past four years. It is only necessary to remind the reader of the ill prepared condition in which the war found us as it burst upon us at Fort Sumter in 1861, and then to remind him of our panoply of war now—of the advance of the Spirit of Freedom—the increase of our free population, the augmented immigration, the newly opened and yet opening gold and silver mines of the West, the patriotism of the people, and their devotion to the cause of the Union and humanity. The details which fill up the intervals of the history of the past four years it is unnecessary to repeat. We all remember the successive events of the war, how dejected were our spirits when our flag was insulted by the Rebels at Sumter; how enthusiastic we were when the President called for the first 75,000 soldiers to defend the Government; how downeast after the first Bull Run; how our hopes were buoyed up by the successful campaign of the West; how we waited in patience for McCLELLAN's army to be led on to victory; how excited we became when the Army of the Potomac rested itself in the immediate outskirts of the rebel Capital; how humiliated we felt when the position was ordered to be abandoned, and when that brave and gallant army retreated, fighting, during seven days—O, what dark days these were! how we received repeated inspirations and put on new courage as the news of the doings of our navy came from the Atlantic seaboard, and we heard the advances of our army along the banks of the Mississippi; how we rejoiced on the 4th of July, 1863, when the news came from Gettysburg and Vicksburg and drowned the treason which had been preached on that day by the venomous SEYMOUR, of New York; how we have felt confidence in the leaders of our army ever since the appointment of Lieutenant-General GRANT. Such is the way in which we have been led on through the maze of military and political excitement. While we have been burdened with taxation, and the Government has been compelled to pile up a debt for the Nation to pay, God has opened up the mountain sides of the far West, and out of them have flowed streams of treasure; gold and silver lie safely and snugly in the bosom of the soil, awaiting the stroke of the artizan to release them from their prison-house of ages, and to make them the apostles of Liberty and Union in paying the national debt of a great people. These, and the manifold blessings which we have been enjoying while others have been suffering great afflictions, are eminently suggestive of hearty thanksgiving on the part of a people professing to believe in God as the Great Disposer of events. Our prayers are invoked on behalf of the Army and Navy, that success may attend all their efforts to crush out a wicked and canseless Rebellion, and that we may be favored with a speedy return of the inestimable blessings of Peace, Union and Harmony in this fair land; that here the God of our Fathers may be "the God of their succeeding race." In our Thanksgiving let prayers and praises be accompanied with sacrifice. Let every one contribute to some worthy object. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions both solicit aid at our hands to-day. Both are welcome guests with our soldiers. Both gladden the eyes of our sick and wounded kinsmen on the field of battle, and in the hospital. Both are our representatives to the gallant soldiers to remind them of "good friends at home." As they are the mediums through which we can and do reach the army and the navy in the speediest manner, let us, this day, by our good works, still more warmly endear ourselves to the soldiers of the Union. Let not our prayers be empty sounds, but while we ask the power to give, may be ready to give liberally.

Relief of Our Soldier's Families.

A friend of our soldiers sends to the COMMERCIAL office a donation for the relief of our soldiers' families, which has been handed over to those who will appropriately use it. The donor remarks:

"I would send more *but for the best reason.* At all events I have this on hand for that purpose, is a tithe of all I receive and endeavor to appropriate as it comes, believing it not only to be a duty but a pleasure, a privilege and a reflective good. I would say more but don't want to bore you with windy words and so little money. But one thing I must say, that it takes the fight out of a soldier quicker than any personal hardships to feel that his family are suffering from want at home. It is almost enough to cause him to desert. But give him the honest assurance that his family are cared for, and our army is invincible. Aside from all this it is in our duty to care for the soldier's family and the poor generally."

Evidently the rapidly approaching winter months will be a season of great distress and hardship among the poor, whom we "have always with us." A large number of soldiers' families, who perhaps, for the first time in their existence will be subject to the perils and privations of poverty, will need the attention and material aid of every friend of his country whose prosperity and comfort has been maintained throughout the rebellion. There should immediately be formed an organization of ladies and gentlemen, similar in its relations to the Sanitary Commission, whose duty it will be to search up and ameliorate the suffering condition of our soldiers' families. There is no such organization in our midst, and patriotism as well religious duty prompts that one should be forthwith organized, that the necessities of the deserving may be relieved.

FIGHTING TO THE LAST MAN.—The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* confirms the statement of Jeff. Davis about the inability of the Confederate authorities to get and keep the able bodied men in the Rebel service. He declares that not less than thirty thousand men have exemption papers from Virginia and North Carolina, and this in the face of the sore need of Rebels for troops, and of that unanimous purpose to conquer or die, of which we hear so much from Southern papers. These gentlemen are not above the ordinary weakness of humanity. They have no fancy for becoming targets for Yankee bullets, and solicitous as the Rebel press may announce them to be for Southern rights, they have a more sacred regard for their own persons. This statement is a curious commentary upon that moonshine talk of which we have heard so much, about fighting to the last man and dying in the last ditch.

THE *Dispatch* is the name of a new paper just started in St. Louis. In its salutatory it is very severe upon the Missouri *Democrat*, and announces itself the successor of the *Union*, now defunct. The *Dispatch* is a large sheet, appears to be edited with ability, but we think that the assault upon a contemporary which has done valiant work for the Union and Freedom, in the introductory article, is a boldness which is at war with good taste, and indicates the continuance of that unhappy spirit which has so long divided the Union men of Missouri, and which has even sought to shape army movements to gratify its rapacious appetite. We wish the *Dispatch* success, which it will undoubtedly enjoy if it does not follow the silly and malicious example of its predecessor, which was more glorious in death than in life.

The greatest expectation prevails in New York among the lovers of the drama. To-morrow evening, at the Winter Garden, the three brothers, Junius, Edwin and John Booth, are all to sustain different characters in the tragedy of Julius Cæsar.

The Union Executive Committee of East Tennessee, of which Parson Brownlow is a member, have issued an address to the loyal people of that State calling a Convention, to meet at Nashville on the 9th proximo, for the purpose of taking measures to reinstate their Commonwealth in her old and proper footing in the Union, and to secure to her the representation in Congress to which she is entitled.

Personal.

The New York Sunday *Mercury* announced in its editorial column, the arrival of General Grant in New York. It appears from what has been learned since that General Grant had a long consultation with General Scott, at the Hoffman House on Monday, after which it is said he took his departure for Washington *via* Burlington, the residence of his family. Mrs. Grant had been at the Astor House for several days previous to the General's arrival.

Lieutenant Commanding James Parker, Jr.' of the United States gunboat Maumee, received, when a lad, the appointment of a cadet at West Point, from the member of Congress from his district in Ohio. Unfortunately Parker was too young to enter the Academy, and his father, desirous that some one in his town should have the benefit of the appointment, cast about for a boy worthy of it. In a dry goods store was a lad the son of Irish parents, who, by his salary as a clerk, supported a widowed mother and sister. The place was offered to him, but at first refused, as he disliked to give up the clerkship. Upon being urged further, the boy consented, and entered the military academy. To-day he is in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and his name is Philip Sheridan.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A two days' convention of persons interested in fruit culture and rural homes, was held at Iona Island, Peekskill, on Tuesday and Wednesday, William Cullen Bryant, Esq., is to preside, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Donald G. Mitchell and Horace Greely were among the speakers expected to be present.

Mr. Bayard Taylor's first novel, "Hannah Thurston," has been translated into Russian and published at St. Petersburg. His second "John Godfrey's Fortunes" will be published in a few days by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New York.

The Boston *Transcript* tells an exceedingly curious story of a clergyman of Gloucester, who, many years ago, on the morning of election day, was called upon by a young man to engage his services to unite a couple in the holy bonds of wedlock in the evening. The usual "certificate of intention" was handed the clergyman. A few hours later, when the minister visited the town meeting, by mistake deposited the "certificate" in the ballot-box. At the wedding in the evening, he took a paper from his pocket to read the names of the couple before him, but, instead of a document from the town clerk, he held in his hand a ticket headed "For Governor, Caleb Strong."

One of the Middletown, Conn., clergymen, at a recent torchlight display, exhibited a transparency over his door, with a quotation from Genesis xxii., 15: "The angel of the Lord called unto Abraham out of heaven a second time."

Several months since, the arch leader of the rebellion, under a well founded belief that the Union army might make its way into Richmond, and cut short his worthless existence, thought proper to make a profession of religion and join the church. Refugees from the seat of rebellion inform us that it was there regarded simply as a maneuver to commend Davis to the sympathies of the people. The humbug was, however, to deceive any but the wilfully blind. The generality of the people thought that Davis was, in view of his expected fall, trying to secure a following in the example of sundry really great men—such as Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, &c.—who, after long lives spent in doing just what they pleased, in a temporal point of view, and joining the church just before their exit, thus being able to quit the world in the odor of sanctity. It is hardly possible that Jeff. Davis could accomplish the latter feat were he to join every church on the continent. Even his last appeals to the people to give thanks for oppositions victories are derided by his own followers. The end of this bold, bad man approaches. What shall it be when it does come? *Alexandria Journal.*

About six weeks ago a young man named W. R. Barre, an actor at Col. Wood's Museum, was arrested and taken to Camp Douglas, as a deserter from the army. Subsequently Barre was taken to Chattanooga and tried by a general court martial, on the charge of deserting while in the face of the enemy, on picket duty. The unfortunate young man was last week found guilty of the charges and specification and sentenced to be shot on the 15th day of December. He enlisted some three years ago, and served eleven months, until the act of desertion at Memphis. It has not been customary to affix the death penalty for simple desertion when unattended with any other gross military offence, but Wheeler's offence as was in evidence before the Court Martial, was characterized by something more than simply deserting his command. He induced several of his command to desert with him, and on leaving carried off some valuable equipments, in the shape of swords, pistols, etc. After deserting, Wheeler returned to the stage, playing at the theatres in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and with a strolling company. He was arrested in his known line of business there at Wood's when arrested, and had been previously engaged at McVicker's. At Wood's he was "Haley" in Uncle Tom's Cabin, and at McVicker's, Quilp. He was part of time in "London Assurance," and was looked upon as an actor of considerable promise. He was boarding at the Lloyd House, on Randolph street, when a soldier of the Eighth Michigan recognized and pointed him out to the military authorities. He was immediately arrested, and with what result has been noticed. Barre is a native of Boston by birth, the unfortunate young man, just entering into early manhood, will die a dishonored and ignominous death on the 15th proximo.

It is interesting to observe the number of Jews who have of late years facinated the world by their musical genius: Strauss, Meyerbeer, Henri Herz, Mendelssohn, Schuloff, Halevy, were all Jews. Offenbach, whose dazzling and popular opera "Orphee aux Enfers," indicates so much musical genius, Rachel was also a Jewess.

A young girl, calling herself Mary J. Turner, was arrested in Baltimore, on Monday, charged with appearing in the streets dressed in cavalry uniform. Mary states that she has belonged to the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, and has been in the Union service for nearly two years, and that she has participated in several battles. being in delicate health, and wishing to return to her home, she deserted. Her statement being a vague one, and not being believed, she was committed to the lock-up.

John Christie, of Brantford, C. W., who was recently chased by a gang of unknown men, and who, to escape them, was compelled to jump into the river, was given up for drowned, but he has turned up again. He saved himself by clinging to the spiles of a wharf, after which he sought a landing place so as to elude his persecutors.

The Bangor, Me., correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "An interesting, and it promises to be a somewhat exciting question, is beginning to agitate the people of our State with reference to the Senatorial successor of Mr. Fessenden. It is understood in this section of the State that Mr. Fessenden will not consent to take a seat in the new Cabinet, and hence he will be at liberty to resume his old place in the Senate, if the opportunity is afforded him. His friends insist upon his re-election to the place made vacant by his own resignation. But as Mr. Hamlin will also be at liberty to occupy a seat if offered him, his friends equally insist upon him. A spirited contest will be the result between the respective friends of the Vice President and the Secretary, and the members of the Legislature are already arranging themselves on the one side and the other, so that now it is a matter of much doubt who will prove the winner.

British Precedents.

The spasm of indignation which seized the London press when it heard of the capture of the Florida might be allayed by citing some British precedents. This will doubtless be the office of the able writer on international law who has been enlightening the London *Times* over the signature of "H. Sticrius." The following British precedents are given:

On the 15th of September, 1803, the British seventy-four gun ships Belleisle and Bellona, with the frigates Melampus, detached from their squadron for the search of the Cæsar, discovered near Cape Henry, in the United States, the seventy-four gun ship Impetueux, which was, next to the Foudroyant, the most disabled ship of M. Willaumez's squadron. The commander of the French ship having no alternative but to bear up towards the land, hoisted the French colors and ran himself on shore. Soon afterwards, the Melampus fired her broadside at the French ship, which thereupon hauled down her ensign and pendant, when the boats of the British ships took possession of the Impetueux, and after removing the French prisoners, set fire to her.

The capture and destruction of the Impetueux was certainly a breach of neutrality, but the United States took very little notice of it.

The Essex frigate, commanded by David Porter, the father of the present gallant Admiral Porter, was attacked and finally captured in the Bay of Valparaiso, by two British ships-of-war, in the war of 1812.

The General Armstrong, privateer, was attacked in the Bay of Fayal by the boats of the British fleet there. Captain Reid, who commanded the Armstrong, after a gallant defense and repulsing the enemy, scuttled his vessel. She was afterwards set on fire by the English. This was in September, 1814.

To these may be added the destruction of the steamer Caroline in the waters of the United States, which force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada—an affair which is an apt parallel for the seizure of the Florida.

THE State officials in Kentucky are somewhat anxious about the fate of Lieut. Governor Jacobs, who was arrested by the military authorities several days ago, and they have sent on a deputation of prominent Kentuckians to Washington to persuade the President to release the distinguished prisoner. It is a noticeable fact that all complainants and politicians go at once to the very man they have abused so thoroughly—Mr. Lincoln. They rarely approach the Secretary of War; but, knowing the generosity of Mr. Lincoln's nature, they appeal at once to him. In this case there are said to be good reasons why Mr. Jacobs should be left in confinement and take his trial.

THE Confederacy is in a bad way, and the Richmond *Examiner* also has had several bad spells, such as praising "horrours, humour, terrour, publick, panick, democratick, governour," &c. Why not adopt also the classic "younus," "weuns," and "tote," and "done bin," into the Confederate idiom.—*Louisville Journal.*

General Intelligence.

A consignment of Arizona copper has been received recently by Hensley & Hammond, of Leavenworth; the first of the kind ever shipped across the plains. It is in pigs, and the whole weighs about 10,000 pounds.

The expenses of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana amounted to $46,895.25. The item of ice was $414. This was to cool the delegates, who, getting nearly frozen, were thawed out with $9,421.55 worth of liquor and cigars.

The members of the "United States Ancient Order of Druids" residing in Chicago, dedicated a new hall in that city on Monday.

It is not usual for the Catholic Church to pay especial attention to secular holidays—that is, holidays appointed by the civil authority—but Archbishop McCloskey, on the occasion of the approaching Thanksgiving, has so far departed from precedent as to instruct all the clergy on that occasion to pray for the restoration of peace.

The bark E. A. Cochran has been seized, by order of the Custom House authorities, owing to her captain having attempted to smuggle a large quantity of cigars concealed in various ways.

The issues of all the daily papers in London added together amount to 248,000; those of the weeklies to 2,233,000.

The Chicago Board of Trade Committee which went to Washington recently to confer with Commissioner Lewis in regard to the tax of ½ of 1 per cent. on grain sales, have forwarded their report home. The object of their visit was to procure a change of a previous decision of the Commissioner, covering all grain sales, hoping to have sales exempt from tax unless the grain itself was moved. The ruling has been made by the Commissioner, who informed the Committee that every sale of grain perfected by transfer and delivery of the warehouse receipt must pay a tax, no matter if the parcel sold a hundred times while the grain itself remained unmoved. The Committee laid before the Commissioner the whole system of buying and selling grain in that market, and his opinion and decisions were unchanged.

The editor of the Peru, Illinois, *Herald*, was presented a few days since, with a sample of this season's cotton, raised in that State. The fiber, he says, is as fine as that raised further South. The owner of the plantation from which this sample was taken, has 250 acres under cultivation, which will average nearly one bale per acre, and at the present price per pound, he will make, clear of all expenses, one hundred thousand dollars. From this experiment, who will say that eventually the southern portion of this State will yield large quantities of this indispensable agricultural product, and at a profit equalling any other crop. It is found the experiment, this season, that the cultivation of cotton does not exceed that of corn or other staple agricultural products.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives the pedigree of General Lee as follows:—I state what I know when I affirm that the rebel General is the son of Harry Lee of the Legion. Henry Lee, who died March 25th, 1818, was twice married. By his first wife, Miss Lee, he had one son, the author of "The Life of Napoleon," "The Campaign in the Carolinas in 1781," and "Memoirs of the Writings of Jefferson." By his second wife, Ann, daughter of Charles Carter, of Shirley, he had three sons. Charles Carter Lee, Robert E. Lee, and Sidney Smith Lee, late a Commander in the United States Navy, dismissed April 22d, 1861. Henry Lee, the son by the first marriage, has been dead for many years. His three surviving brothers are traitors, and all now or have been in arms against their country.

Edgartown South Beach is a lucky place. A new steam boiler floated ashore there a week ago, and now the tide has left a trunk containing a gentleman's wardrobe and $1,800.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:—"I have seen a Washington letter, dated Saturday, from a high official source, which states that General Butler has really been tendered, and will accept the post of Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton insisting upon retiring, owing to the impaired condition of his health."

It was reported at the Headquarters of the Department of the East, on Monday, that Gen. Dix was to proceed to New Orleans to assume command of the Gulf Department, made vacant by the reported death of Gen. Canby.

On Tuesday morning last, a passenger train on the New York Central railroad, ran into a freight train about a mile and a-half from the Shenandaga Falls station, killing the engineer, Mr. Sanford Hartman, and severely injuring Harry Wagner the baggage man.

Singular Phenomenon—Fissures in the Earth.

The Belleville *Miner* of the 16th instant has the following:

Much curiosity has been excited in our city during the past week, by the discovery of the fact that, from some cause or other, about the time of the occurrence of the recent storm on Tuesday night some Wednesday morning last, two ragged looking fissures of a rather large, and to some people alarming character, were formed in the earth, about a quarter of a mile north of Main street. Mr. Reynolds, in company with many others attracted by curiosity to the spot, we have examined these fissures or openings, which are situated in the tract of land known as "Fisher's Grove," and found the larger opening to be about eight or ten feet long, and about the same depth, of an irregular and jagged shape, with an opening at the surface, at the widest part, of some three or four feet, but the cavity measures more in width below than at the top. The ground has evidently sunk down in consequence of the dispicing of the rock beneath, by a subterraneous explosion of gas, caused by sudden expansion, or otherwise by the force and velocity of the water course beneath, surcharged, as it must have been, by the very heavy rains which immediately preceded this phenomenon. At the distance of sixty feet, west by north, from the opening we have described to, was a second fissure, not, however, so large as the first, but presenting the same general characteristics, and these two openings are evidently connected as the bottom, for when a fire was made in one, the smoke ascended the other. We cut away a portion of the soil at the depth of about six inches from the top and found it very much the nature of fire clay. There are, also, crevices at each end of the larger of these openings, sufficiently wide for the insertion of a man's hand. People still continue to visit the place out of curiosity, and as yet, we believe, no regular examination has been made of it, with a view of determining the superinducing cause.

"THE HASHISH EATERS."—A terrible affair has just come to light in Paris which is causing a great deal of sensation. A celebrated physician, desirous of ascertaining and minutely recording the effect of the "hashash," or Indian hemp, upon the human mind, induced three young men to lock themselves up in a room with him and partake of it. The servants were all sent away, but, after waiting twenty-four hours and the inmates not coming forth, the door was forced open, when a horrible sight presented itself. The floor lay full of the insensible, and bleeding profusely from a wound in his head. One of the young men lay beside him, groaning in agony, his left arm and leg broken. The third was the doctor, by some extraordinary accident, had slipped from its chain, and lay scattered in fragments all over the carpet. Another of the experimentalizers was seated on the floor, close beside the doctor, grasping one of the brass candelabrums from the mantlepiece, with which it was evident the victim had been wounded—he was found to have become a raving maniac, while the third was lying beneath the table—in a stupor from which no medical skill has yet been able to arouse him! The doctor, whose wound is not serious and whose mental faculties remain, from the loss of blood, gives a vague, confused account of the scene as yet. The revelations made in the pages of his pocket-book are said to be extraordinary; and to have caused the greatest excitement amongst the medical men of Paris.

THE French are indeed a military people. A private in the Sixteenth Foot has been condemned to death for the following crime: He was on duty at the guard room at Dieppe on August 15th, the *fete* day of the Emperor, on which occasion double rations are served out to the soldiers. Not content with these, however, he and his comrades subscribed and sent for some more cognac to drink His Majesty's health. When the turn of Julien Guyonnet came to go on sentry duty, he was a little elevated; however, he took his firelock and went. A quarter of an hour had elapsed before he appeared again, and on being ordered by the corporal to return to duty, he laughed and declined, saying that on that day the Emperor wished all his soldiers to enjoy themselves. Of course such insubordination was not to be endured. The corporal repeated his order, but was answered by insult. At last the drunken man became violent, and attacked his superior officer; it was then necessary to carry him off and put him in irons. He was brought before a court martial at Rouen, who, after hearing the evidence, found him guilty, and condemned him to death. The sentence has been confirmed by the Superior Council, and now nothing stands between the wretched toper and his fate but the possible clemency of the Minister of War.

REMARKABLE FEAT OF NAVIGATION.—The *Autorite* of Dunkirk gives an account of the extraordinary return to that port of the schooner Confianceandieu. When off the coast of Guinea, taking in a cargo of palm nuts and oil, the crew was attacked by yellow fever, which soon carried off the captain and several of the sailors. The mate, M. D'Hondt, then assumed the command, and having completed his cargo, sailed from Grand Bassam for Europe with the fever still continuing its ravages on board. At last he was left with only two men and a boy, all of whom, too ill to aid in working the vessel. He nevertheless courageously faced the difficulties of his position and brought the vessel safely to port. One of the men died the day before his arrival, but the other and the boy are likely to recover.

The insurers of the vessel, on being apprised of the conduct of M. D'Hondt, presented him with a purse of one thousand francs and a handsome gold chronometer. The Administration of Marine has also ordered a full report of the voyage to be drawn up, with a view to offering a further reward in the name of the government.

CALICO.—Calico is called from Calicut, a city in India, and has been manufactured in Hindostan from time immemorial. The first importation was made by the East India Company in 1631, and the printing commenced in London in 1676. In consequence of the hostility of the Spitalfields silk-weavers, the importation of Indian calicos was prohibited in England in 1700, and in 1721 it was made illegal to wear any printed calico whatever. Laws, customs and manufactures are somewhat different, however, at the present period.

The Next United States Senate.

The terms of thirteen members of the present United States Senate will expire on the 4th day of March next. Several of them have been re-elected, and successors have been chosen in two or three instances. The outgoing Senators are as follows:

Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, opposition, re-elected; William A. Richardson, of Illinois, opposition, succeeded by a Union man; James W. Grimes, of Iowa, Union, re-elected; James H. Lane, of Kansas, Union, who will probably be re-elected; Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, opposition, who will probably be re-elected; Nathan A. Farrell, of Maine, Union, who will be succeeded by a Union man; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Union, do; J. M. Howard, of Michigan, Union, do; Morton S. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, Union, do; J. G. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, Union, who will be succeeded by an opposition Senator; John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, Union, who will be succeeded by Aaron Cragin, Union.

Benjamin F. Harding, of Oregon, Union, who will be succeeded by George H. Williams, Union; Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, Union, re-elected; Waitman T. Willey, of West Virginia, Union, to be re-elected or succeeded by a Union man.

The Union men lose a senator in New Jersey, and gain one in Illinois. There will also be two Union Senators elected from Nevada, so that the next Senate will stand as follows: Union 40, opposition 14.

The Senators from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, also Messrs. Nesmith and McDougall, are classed with the opposition.

EXTENSIVE ELECTION FRAUDS.—We are informed that recent investigations in the Eighth Congressional District have disclosed very extensive frauds, which will soon be made public, and will astonish those who reside in the District. This, it will be recollected, is the District in which James Brooks is claimed to have been elected by a small majority over Gen. Dana.—*N. Y. Com.*

The steamer Persia sailed on Wednesday, taking across the water a distinguished list of passengers, among whom was George Augustus Sala, sent to this country as a reporter for the London *Telegraph* during the Presidential election. It is to be hoped that Mr. Sala was sufficiently enlightened, during his stay in this country, to be able to act as a missionary, and convert to the right way of thinking many of his benighted countrymen.

CITY MATTERS.

A VENERABLE MINISTER.—The Rev. N. Todd, who has resided in Pittsburgh for many years, is now one of the oldest ministers in the Presbyterian Church. Though in his eighty-fifth year, he is abroad almost every fair day. He was born in Massachusetts, and studied theology under the celebrated Dr. Ashbel Green, whose niece he afterwards married. While a youth he saw the funeral and mourned General Washington several times, and not unfrequently most of the leading statesmen of that time, and was intimately acquainted with them until the founding of this, are very entertaining. Though somewhat hard of hearing, his eyesight is good, and he takes a deep interest in public affairs, praying earnestly for the Government, for the suppression of the rebellion, for the removal of slavery, for the return of peace, and for all the blessings of Providence, and grace upon our nation.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A few days since Mrs. Mary Sickenger, an old woman, nearly sixty, was walking on the P. R. R., near Carney's Crossing, when one of the Derry coal trains going east came up and struck her with the bumper, knocking her ten or twelve feet to the side of the road, and killing her instantly. When first seen, she was walking east on the north track, and then stepped between the two tracks. The engineer whistled for her, and she turned round, saw the train, and becoming confused, attempted to cross over the north track, instead of returning to the south. She had got nearly over before the train reached her, in fact one foot must have been clean out of line.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—All the churches of the city will be open to-day for public worship, Rev. Herrick Johnson will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, this morning, at ten o'clock. Rev. Thomas Crumpton will occupy the pulpit of the St. Peter's Church Grant street, to-day.

The Subsistence and Sanitary Commissions will provide a good dinner for the soldiers at the Girard House, at the United States General Hospital, and at Camp Reynolds. At the Hospital, at 2½ in the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Hodge will deliver a discourse, which citizens attending will no doubt find a very pleasant occasion. There will also be a concert in the evening, at six o'clock.

The Postoffice will be open from 7½ to 8½ o'clock A. M., and from 5 o'clock to the usual closing time.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook, Physician of Board of Health, reports the number of deaths in the city for the week ending Saturday, 19th, to be fifteen. Of this number, two were still-born, two died from natural causes, and the remaining eleven died from as many different diseases. Seven were adults and eight children. Males, five; females, ten.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. A. Bosserman, of Springfield, Illinois, has accepted a call from the First Universalist Church, of this city, and will shortly commence his ministerial labors. Rev. Bosserman formerly preached in this city, while connected with the Lutheran Church, and two years since had a charge at Richmond, Va.

HEAVY LIVE STOCK BUSINESS.—The following is an exhibit of the week's export of live stock from the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards:—Cattle, 3,954; sheep, 5,882; hogs, 13,253; horses, 270, and mules 20.

CONDUCTOR KILLED.—George D. Fray, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed at Altoona on Sunday, by being caught between two cars which he was coupling. He lived but a short time after receiving his injuries.

Passenger Railway for Sale.—William A. Herron, Esq., is compelled, on account of the pressing nature of his private business, to make sale of the Pittsburgh and Minersville Railway at public auction. The road and rolling stock is now in good condition, and under careful management will pay a handsome dividend. See advertisement in another column.

Call and examine the large and complete assortment of medical books at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, 68 Fifth street.

Selling at Cost.—We now offer our entire stock of trimmings, notions, small wares, &c., at actual cost, as we *intend quitting business.* Now is the time for bargains.

MORRIS & HUMBERT,
Cor. South Com. and Federal st.,
no11-2wW&T Allegheny City.

Public Sale of Horses, Wagons and Gardening Implements.—The entire extensive stock of Mr. Martin, gardener, outer depot, Manchester, will be sold by A. Leggate, auctioneer, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Grover & Baker's sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street

MARRIED.

LOOMIS—PENTECOST—At Steubenville, Ohio, Nov. 23d, 1864, by the Rev. J. Morse, Hon. LOOMIS, of Pittsburgh, to Mrs. S. W. PENTECOST.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.

Kendall's Amboline.
Kendall's Amboline.
Kendall's Amboline.

For the Hair. For the Hair.
For the Hair For the Hair.
For the Hair. For the Hair.

Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.

N. McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st.
no12

NEW CARPETS
AT PANIC PRICES.

We are now receiving our new fall stock, just purchased, and offer a choice assortment of the newest patterns of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c., &c., many of which are now to be had elsewhere AT A REDUCTION OF FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT., from prices of a few weeks ago.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth street, second floor, next house to Postoffice and Custom House. no9

NOTICE.
AN ADJOURNED MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Cherry Run and Blood Farm Oil Company will be held on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the office of A. R. Davis, 192 Liberty street. A full attendance is requested
no28-3t ALBERT S. NANCE, Secretary.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A large three story brick house, No. 18 Anderson street, Allegheny, near the Hand Street Bridge, occupied by Dr. M. Bosk, containing eleven rooms, and a wash house, and a stable, carriage-house, and coal house on the rear of the lot. Inquire at MOORE & HAMBERN'S Carpenter Shop, on Ohio street, near the Penitentiary, or of ALEX. MOORE.
no23-12t No. 107 Beaver st., Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a contract with the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad Company for the lease and extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to ratify or reject the same. By order of the Board.
no23-1m FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.

PIG IRON.

500 to 800 tons NEUTRAL IRON, arriving and for sale by McCREERY, BAILEY & CO.,
no14-2w 181 Second street.

FEATHERS.

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,
no14 Liberty street.

HARDWOOD—

Cherry, Ash, Maple and Walnut, dry, in yard, and for sale by MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.
no12-tf

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING.—PROF. S. J. WILSON, D.D., will preach a Thanksgiving sermon on Thursday, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in his church, Sixth Presbyterian, Franklin street. The public are cordially invited.

EAST COMM

Jessie's Thanksgiving.

It was the evening before Thanksgiving. The great maples in the door-yard that had blazed so long in the russet and golden fire had showered the last withered leaves upon the path; the creeping vine upon the piazza columns glowed scarlet in the misty autumn air, and the woods in the valley were stained with the blood-red footsteps of many a midnight frost. And yet Hezekiah Underhill, standing pensively polishing his spectacles before the fire, was not satisfied with nature's great kaleidoscope of color.

"It don't seem just right!" soliloquised Hezekiah, "not to have a genuine snow storm just afore Thanksgivin'!"

"Take things as you find 'em, father!" said Mrs. Hezekiah, a stirring body who never stood still long enough to give a wrinkle time to settle down on her face, and whose coffee-colored cap-ribbons, owing to "perpetual motion," were like brown birds continually on the wing. "Elder Jones says there's nothin' but what's for the best!"

"Well, there's no harm in wishin', I s'pose," said Hezekiah, argumentatively.

"No," said Mrs. Underhill; "but if I was goin' to wish, twouldn't be for such a little thing as a fall of snow. I know what I'd give a big apple for."

"What?" questioned Hezekiah, rather surprised at his contented helpmate's expressing an ungratified desire.

The little woman fluttered up close to him, and there was a liquid glimmer in the eyes she raised to his face.

"Think of the many, many empty seats there will be around the Thanksgivin' fireside to-morrow, Hezekiah! O, if I could have my wish, I'd bring 'em all back from the graves upon the battle field, and from the weary hospitals. Think of our Jasper, keepin' guard along the Potomac; think of Hiram Steele's brave boy wounded under the very flag he fought for, and dyin' in a strange land!"

"Do you think he will die, Aunt Mary?"

A slight figure was clinging to Hezekiah's arm, and a pale, pretty face, with bands of shining black hair, and wild, startled eyes, was turned upward in breathless suspense.

"There, now, I do say for't, I never meant she should hear! I s'posed she was up stairs!" ejaculated the fidgety old lady. "No, dear, I hope he'll get better; any way its our duty to hope for the best. That's what Elder Jones said only last Sabbath day!"

"Uncle, tell me, do they think he will die?" repeated the girl, turning to the old man, as if she had neither heard nor needed her aunt's words.

"Child, how should I know? You've asked me that self-same question forty times this last week if you've asked it once," said Hezekiah, good-humoredly. "S'posin' he don't get well, why should you fret about it? When he went away, six months ago, you was a flirtin' with Harry Mosstaore, and playin' with his feelin's just exactly as our cat teases a mouse. Didn't I hear you with my own ears tellin' Frank Steele he was nothin' more'n a friend to you, and you wondered at his presumption in ever supposin' he could be anything more?"

"I never mean it, uncle!" sobbed the girl, "never! It was that mad spirit of coquetry that possessed me, I scarce know how. The words had not passed my lips before I would have given worlds to recall them. But O, the punishment is greater than I can bear. Tell me, uncle, do they believe he will die? O, if I could die, too!"

"He is in God's hands, my child," said the old man, solemnly, "and He who raised the widow's son at Nain, and brought Lazarus back to life, will not fail to do all things well. Trust in Him, Jessie, and pray to Him."

Jessie Underhill scarce heard the old man's words; she had resumed her seat by the window and was gazing sadly out upon the gold and incarnadine of the sunset as it flamed above the western pine forests, likening it in her own mind to the flash of cannon and the dreadful stains of blood upon the battle-field. And with the throbbings of her heart rose and fell the treasured bit of paper cut from the list of "Wounded" in the daily journal, and containing but one line—"Francis Steele, private, dangerously."

Hezekiah Underhill looked at his niece's drooping figure, while strange contortions passed over his weather-beaten features. Once or twice he opened his mouth and shut it again with a click like the spring of a steel trap; once or twice he made an involuntary step toward her, and then resume his former posture as if by an effort.

"No, no," he muttered between his teeth, fairly beating a retreat, and never pausing until he was under the kissing boughs of the old maples. "She's daughter and niece, and everything else to me; but I can't do it! It would spoil all! Poor Jessie, poor little broken-hearted dove."

Was Hezekiah Underhill demented, that he should break out into that strange smothered chuckle, even while the tears were streaming down his cheeks? Certain it was that he conducted very strangely all that evening, reading the newspaper with its columns upside down, depositing the pitcher of cider in his wife's work box, and finally bringing down his absent devoted head that lady's remonstrances by stirring the fire with his snuff box and trying to put the poker in his waistcoat pocket.

"Hezekiah, are you crazy?" ejaculated Mrs. Underhill.

"Well, no, not exactly," said Hezekiah, sheepishly; "but I do feel kind o' elevated. Come up to the fire, Jessie; don't sit way off in the cold. That's right, puss—nestle down like your old chimney corner seat. That's the way you and Frank Steele used to sit together when you were children."

"Father!" exclaimed Mrs. Underhill, reproachfully, as Jessie burst out crying, her face hidden on her aunt's knee.

"I didn't mean to," apologized Hezekiah, but even then his face was in a glow with something brighter than the genial shine of the firelight.

It was evident that Hezekiah was gloryin in the mystery of some wonderful secret. Never did any secret struggle so desperately for disclosure as Hezekiah's on that Thanksgiving eve, but he kept it. For the honor of mankind let it be recorded that Hezekiah Underhill kept his secret.

* * * * * * *

Of course its no use trying. Soyer himself even were he gifted with the descriptive powers of the wizard of Waverly, never could have given you any idea of Mrs. Underhill's Thanksgiving dinner. The brown crackling turkey, unctious with stuffing and oleagentous with rivulets of gravy; the pyramids of crimsom quivering jellies, the green crisp pickles, the battalion of pumpkin pie, nestling like amber lakelets in the shores of russet crust, the pudding a triumphant mystery of culinary art, the whole dietionary would fall short of expressing the pienteous glories of the feast of fatness.

Hezekiah disappeared soon after breakfast—whither he had gone nobody knew, for all the explanation he vouchsafed to his wife was that he was "goin' to bring company home to dinner." But punctual to the noon-mark on the kitchen floor he returned, but not alone.

Jessie was in her own room, thinking sorrowfully and crying a little between whiles, when Mrs. Underhill came up with flushed cheek and a voice strangely tremulous.

"Darling, your uncle wants you to come down stairs."

"Indeed, aunt, I had rather not," and Jessie shrank involuntarily into her chair.

"But he has brought home a friend, dear, and would like—"

"Oh no, aunt! Please let me stay here—I have such a dread of strange faces just now."

"My dearest, but your uncle particularly wishes it. Come, there's a good girl! Let me smooth your hair and put on your pink ribbon bows. Now you look so pretty."

Mrs. Underhill's hand shook and her eyes overflowed while she fastened the simple brooch in Jessie's collar.

"Why, aunty, what's the matter?"

"Nothing, Jessie—nothing. Come, are you ready?"

Hezekiah Underhill stood in the middle of the room as they entered; and beside him Jessie's bewildered vision took cognizance of another figure.

She stopped with dilated eyes and pallid cheek her brain seemed in a whirl; but when the mist cleared from her sight she was clasped to Frank Steele's breast—the noble breast that had borne the brunt of battle's fiercest tide—the breast that should evermore be her shelter and her resting place!

"Jessie, will you take me, pale, and scared, and sickly? Will you be my wife?"

"I will love you all my life long!"

That was all they said—but it was enough.

"But, Frank, tell me how it all happened?"

"It was your uncle's plot, love. I was lying in the hospital—sick, wounded, dying, as I thought—when his letter came, telling me of your remorse at what you fancied was your unkindness. It was written without your knowledge; but, Jessie, it was like a draught of immortality, an elixir of life to me. I grew better under the very eyes of the surgeon, who had told me I was a doomed man. And here I am on sick leave, to hear my happiness again from your own lips."

The sweet lips confirmed his hope—but it was not in words.

"I declare!" said Hezekiah, rubbing his hands gleefully, "it seems just like a story in printed books! But there was the time when I thought I should let the cat out of the bag—when you sat cryin' by the window last night, Jessie. But I'm glad I didn't tell. Frank wanted to surprise you, and I guess he's done it!"

Frank Steele, sitting before the merry thanksgiving blaze, with Jessie's hand in his, felt that the great reward of all those midnight watches and perilous battles had come at last. May every gallant soldier in the land reap the same sweet harvest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before this occupied. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. L. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 199 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct29-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the State of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul3-6m

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
Washington city, November 8th, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

YORK, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

Two Hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Terms: cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. C.
nov12-16t

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

THANKSGIVING! THANKSGIVING!
Two Performances,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
AFTERNOON AT TWO O'CLOCK.
THURSDAY AFTERNON.....THE OCTOROON.
Evening Performence at 7½ o'clock,
OCTOROON.

Dance, Tambour Major Jig, as taught by Prof. Long, Miss Jenne; Song, La Petite Alice. To conclude with the American Nautical Drama, by E. Lewis, Esq., entitled the

LAND OF WASHINGTON

FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE OCTOROON.

SATURDAY, WILLIAM HENDERSON will appear.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.
Engagement for a few nights longer of
M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL,
The great Dansseuse and Tight Rope Performer.
MASTER WINTER RAVEL. La Tour Terrific, by the Wonder. Ali Massan.
The beautiful Star Sisters. FOWLER SISTERS, in some new and splendid Dances.
THE BOQUET OF BEAUTY.
The STAR COMEDIANS in a new Olio of Varieties.
First night of a new sensational drama, entitled THE YANKEE TAR; or, THE CRUISE OF THE SEA BIRD.
Jimmy McGraw, an Irish Yankee....Mr. G. R. Edeson.
Thanksgiving Day, (Thursday,) two grand performances. Afternoon at 2½—evening at 8¼ o'clock.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
THE MAMMOTH LADY,
27 years old; weight 330 pounds.
GENERAL TOMB THUMB,
The smallest person in America. Age 27 years. Weight, 36 pounds.
The great FLYING PONOPTICON, the first in America.
Four monstrous SERPENTS.
Barnum's FIGHTING PIG PIPE, from the chaparell of Mexico.
Over 50 curiosities to be seen for a few days only.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents
HOFFMAN & KELLER, Proprietors.
CHAS. BARNUM, Agent. no2-1w

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je26-1y

INSURANCE.

1864.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums received from November 1st, 1863, to October 31st, 1864.
On Marine and Inland risks.....$424,047 90
On Fire risks.....138,657 18
$562,705 08
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1863.....234,472 42
797,177 50
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863 to October 31, 1864.
On Marine and Inland risks.....$416,264 73
On Fire risks.....120,366 75
$536,621 48
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.....75,622 56
$612,344 14

Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above.
Marine and Inland Navigation losses.....$214,291 82
Fire losses.....49,685 82
Return premiums.....29,224 38
Re-Insurances.....42,649 28
Agency charges.....19,064 94
Advertising, printing, &c.....3,589 13
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c., &c.....11,386 27
Expenses, salaries, rent, &c.....14,089 99
$584,061 23
228,282 86
$356,278 37

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividends and Profits.

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1864.

$100,000	United States Five per cent. loan, 1871	$100,000 00
111,000	United States Six per cent. loan, 1881	118,215 00
75,000	United States Six per cent. loan, 5-20's	75,362 50
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. loan	93,665 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. loan	53,540 00
122,050	City of Philadelphia Six per cent. loan	122,520 37
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage Six per cent bonds	22,000 00
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage Six per cent. bonds	53,250 00
15,000	200 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,300 00
6,500	130 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company, par value	9,100 00
5,000	100 shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, par value	3,050 00
50,000	United States treasury certificates of indebtedness	48,425 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five per cent. loan	12,000 00
128,700	Loans on bond and mortgage, amply secured	128,700 00
$898,250	Par Cost $842,100 50 Market value,	$837,627 87
	Real estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	118,330 42
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other assets since last Company—	28,792 25
	Scrip and stock of sundry insurance and other companies, $4,283 00. Estimated value	2,220 00
	Cash on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call	$100,000 00
	Cash in banks	58,154 93
	Cash in drawer	587 56
		$158,692 49
		$1,201,664 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock, and six per cent interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of all State ann Nati nal taxes.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent, on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company, for the year 1859, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day

☞ *No certificate of profit issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.—Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Soudder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, Wm. C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penrose, Henry Sloan, Wm. S. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones, Brooke, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvaine, John B. Semple, Pittsburgh, A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
no19-2w No. 95 Water street.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
je30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....7,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. R. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore. *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRAUCH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REMBRANDT PEALE,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y F. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
(Formerly of the Penna. Salt Manf. Co.,)
THIRD and SMITHFIELD streets.

REFERENCES—Thomas Sparks, George T. Lewis, Charles Lennig, Esqrs., Philadelphia.
Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Lyon, Shorb & Co., H. Pemberton, Esq., Superintendent and Chemist, and George Calhoun, agent Penna. Salt Manf. Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., M. W. Watson, Esq., (of W. McCully & Co., Pittsburgh. Esq., Pittsburgh. oct30-3m

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are dentists. Let all such call at 75 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

OILS

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)

Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.
Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no8-3m

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. S. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
se8-2

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....L. L. EDWARDS
EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
References—Barnes & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se4-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE,
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. Ja1

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 89 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as in the natural limb.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and can be worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se8-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Crutches, &c., in this city.
TTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of S. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.
The business will be continued under the old firm name by
N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. se5-6t

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 55
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	40,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. P. COPELAND, } Auditing
WM. H. SMITH, } Committee.
J. K. MOORHEAD, }
November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.
ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, | Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH, | G. GAZZAM,
W. P. COPELAND, | JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS, | NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.
no5-8m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oct21-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au13-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT H. HAYS, | P. C. BALLEY,
THOMAS BELL, | ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, | SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent bonds, at interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy30

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
6m-31aw

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABBS'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING.
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, as shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
jy22 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS,

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
DEALER IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.
N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.
W. A. LYONS,
no14 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. FICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja29-1y] No. 72 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oct21-1y

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. OFFICE, Pittsburgh, November 9th, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Jones' Building, Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh on the first MONDAY, fifth day, of December next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
W. O. HUGHART,
no9-2w-3t Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—
THAT FINE BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 169 Wylie street,
Contains TEN ROOMS. Fitted with Gas, Hot and Co'd Water. Large Cooking Range in the Kitchen.
Lot twenty-four feet on Wylie street, running back to Wide alley.
For price and terms enquire at
THE PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY OFFICE.
no21-1w 119 Smithfield street.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE—
About 2 miles above Lock No. 2, in the 3d Pool, Monongahela river. The coal consists of 90 to 100 acres, with 10 acres of land on the river, on which are erected 10 houses, and store house. Also, 25 Pit Wagons, and iron for the railway track. Having a good depth of water at all times for loading boats in the river. The coal in this tract is of good quality. The mines having been partially worked. For terms apply to
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
no22-2w No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
In accordance with the provisions of the last will and testament of WILLIAM ESTEP, deceased, late of Union township, Washington county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on FRIDAY, the 30th day of December next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the FARM on which said deceased resided, containing about 70 acres. On which are erected a frame house, frame barn and stable, and all other necessary out-buildings, frame. A frame tenant house, with stable belonging to the same. Fruit of all kinds in abundance. The premises is all underlaid with coal and limestone. Possession given on the 1st of April next.
JOSEPH S. GASTEN, Executor.
November 15th, 1864. no22-3t

FOR SALE.
Desirable improved city property; one large commodious brick dwelling fronting on Federal street in the city of Pittsburgh, containing 8 rooms and hall, with gas and water, and finished in the most modern style. Also, another two story brick house on same street, containing six rooms and hall with gas, water and every convenience necessary for comfort. Also, a small house in the rear of the above houses, suitable for two tenants and fronting on Union alley. The above is a rare chance for investment.
For particulars apply to
S. S. D. THOMPSON,
no19-2w No. 114 Fifth street.

FARMING LANDS,
GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS,
FURNACE PROPERTY.
I offer for sale a large number of IMPROVED FARMS, all now under leases expiring on the 1st of April next, several

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 Per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 " 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 1 year 7 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. oct5

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R. McCUNE, Pres. | N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Boards Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 23, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	96¼	97
Allegheny County 6s		97
Allegheny County Scrip 6s		82
Butler County 6s	65	
German Insurance	16½	
U. S. Telegraph		70
Merchants' & Manufacturers	65	69
Lucesco	20	
Acme	82½	
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	10	
Phillips	7½	
Oil Basin	8½	
Eldorado	2.35	
Duck Creek	50	
Ohio Valley	1.70	
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1.80	
Rose	1.33	1.45
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1.30	1.45
Cherry Run Central	1.80	
May Coupons	2.05	

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.

The Stock market is dull, and but few transactions. Maple Shade, 33; Cherry Run, 82, Egbert, 4½; Curtin, 16; Eldorado sold at 1⅝ and closed at 2@2¼ Gold, 222.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 23.

Business is generally dull to-day, as usual just preceding a holiday. To-morrow will be more closely observed than ever in financial and commercial circles, and business will all be closed. Money easy at 6@7 per cent., with moderate demand. Commercial paper 7½@11 per cent. Stock market generally dull at first board, but rather better after the call. Government securities firmer with fair demand. Treasury paper higher, especially October notes. State bonds dull. Coal and the miscellaneous list without special feature. Stocks were steady on the streets in the afternoon. Gold steady and fluctuations comparatively slight in the morning. In the afternoon the market was dull and lower, settling down to 220¼, closing at 221. The issue of 10,000 new shares of Erie, on account of the new line of road, has no perceptible effect upon the price of the stock, the whole having been previously discounted. Pittsburgh rose one per cent. Owing to the contest to control the next election for directors, 5-20s sold this afternoon at 105. Foreign exchange was nominally unchanged. The Africa from Boston took $30,000 in gold. The United States Marshal sold to-day the cargo of the prize steamer Lady Sterling. The cargo consisted of 800 bales of cotton and tobacco. The cotton sold on an average of 24 cents per pound. The vessel and cargo will net over five hundred thousand dollars.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23—P. M.

The excitement at Thurston's Exchange continues to increase. There were, by actual count, *twice* the number of people present last night that there were the night before, when we thought the room full. The offers of stock were large, and the sales were heavy. The buyers were eager, and on most stocks the card holders firm. Ohio Valley, it will be noticed touched 2,00. The run was on Ritchie, a new, Company—the stock of which was only all taken up Tuesday night by subscribers, and last night 8,000 shares changed hands at a heavy advance on par; 4,600 shares of Tarr, Story & Cherry Run also changed hands; over 15,000 shares were sold, and the following is an abstract of sales at Thurston's. We are requested to say that to-night, being Thanksgiving evening, there will be no 'Change; but on Friday evening the 'Change will be open at the usual hour.

100	shares Banner	$1 06
100	" Cherry Run Central	1 70
800	" Horse Neck	1 80
500	" Ohio Valley	1 80
450	" do	1 99
300	" do	2 00
700	" Philadelphia & Pittsburgh	1 05
500	" do	1 05
3750	" Ritchie	1 25
200	" do	1 30
600	" Rose	1 40
100	" do	1 40
3200	" Tarr, Story & C. R.	1 25
500	" do do	1 38
100	" do do	1 37
200	" do do	1 38
2000	" do do	1 40
800	" Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 20

—The loan policy of the Treasury Department is much debated, and an impression is abroad that the agency under which the 5-20s were so successfully placed will be revived. The plan will command public favor, and yield a large sum of money, if the Treasury will do its part and make it an object for dealers in money to work hard. Those who procure soldiers, sailors, and munitions of war of all kinds, have, since the Rebellion broke out, been stimulated by gains large enough to make their labor a success not only to themselves but for the Government. The Treasury has no reason to offer, nor do people expect compensation for obtaining money such as has been paid for getting other supplies, but they are entitled to something better than has yet been paid. As long as brokers in town and country can make twenty-five dollars for securing the sale of one hundred shares of worthless stock, it is idle to expect them to give their attention to Government securities which only pay them twelve dollars commission upon the sale of $10,000. If the Department should revive the agency and allow a fair commission, every bank and broker, from Eastport to Kansas, would at once use every exertion, and with success, to absorb for the Government the small and large sums of money now idle, or used in doubtful speculation. The volunteer system of filling the Treasury must be abandoned, and financial recruiting be stimulated by fair pay for work done.

—The following shows the condition of the New York City banks:

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 9.	
Loans	$188,914,020	$190,461,852	Inc. $1,547,832
Specie	22,491,122	21,438,959	Dec. 1,052,163
Circulation	3,735 635	3,700,628	Dec. 35,009
Deposits	153,383,086	153,154,190	Inc. 4,771,104

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and the previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$12,098,238	$18,119,615	Inc. $21,377
Loans	42,844,578	43,792,797	Inc. 947,419
Specie	2,745,641	2,674,037	Dec. 71,604
Legal Tenders	14,126,946	13,966,966	Dec. 468,755
Deposits	37,405,036	39,227,718	Inc. 1,824,877
Circulation	2,406,652	2,855,768	Dec. 50,884

—The following national banks were authorised by the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending the 19th:

Name.	Location.	Capital
Corry Bank	Corry, Pa	$100,000
Tradesmen's	Philadelphia	200,000
First	Crawfords'e, Ind.	75,000
Millbury Bank	Millbury, Mass	100,000
Doylestown Bank	Doylestown, Pa	105,000
Lumber Bank	Manchester, N. H.	100,000
Bank of Chester Val'y	Coatesville, Pa	150,000
First	Francestown	50,000
First	Attica, Ind	50,000
Howard Bank	Boston	500,000
Total		$1,440,000

—The following National Banks added to their capital during the week ending the 19th inst.:

Name.	Location.	Original Capital.	Present Capital.
First—Conneautville, Pa		$ 50,000	$ 77,300
First—Adams, N. Y		50,000	75 000
First—Bethl-hem, Pa		76,000	124,000
First—Lodi, Ohio		50,000	60,000
First—Indianapolis, Ind		150,000	400,000
First—Downingtown, Pa		50,000	75,000
First—Gettysburg, Pa		50,000	75,000
First—Sprinfield, Vt		50,000	100.000
Total increased capital			$460,300
Capital of new banks			1,440,000
Previously authorized			106,540,570
Amount of present capital			$108,440,870
Whole number of banks			5 8
Currency issued during the week			2,149,687
Previously issued			62,380,367
Total national currency in circul'n			$64,529,479

The following additional national banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money:

Philadelphia National Bank,
Third National Bank of Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Cotton and Hemp Market.

November 22.

Cotton—Sales 42 bales—2 repacked at $1, and 40 bales middling at $1 12½. To-day 19 bls middling at $1 12½, and 3 bls Missouri at $1 ⅓ lb; also 3 bls strictly middling at $1 12½.

Hemp—Sales were reported of 96 bales prime undressed at $140; 68 bales strictly prime at $145, and 298 bales do to choice at $148 per ton. We quote dressed held at $260@270; uncovered held at low worth $170@175; covered do $140@ 145 per ton.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

November 21.

Market dull, but prices unchanged. Sales 1 hhd stems at $2 90; 3 scraps at 4 50 to 4 60, 6 factory, 8 80 to 9 70, 5 planters', 10 00 to 12 75, 4 common leaf, 18 25 to 15 75, 3 medium, 18 25 to 20 75, 3 good, 26 25 to 34 65, 1 fine 29 75. Bids on 22 hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, }
Thursday, Nov. 24, 1864. }

Business was not very active yesterday. The demand was local. The weather has again changed, and we have what may be termed the good old-fashioned winter article. Our rivers are rapidly declining; there is, however, sufficient water for all ordinary purposes. The principle shipments consist of Pittsburgh manufactures. There were no arrivals yesterday outside of the regular packets; a number of boats were due, but had not arrived when we left the landing. The Minerva left for Wheeling on time; she had a fair trip. The new packet Champion, Captain Maratta, did not get off last evening; she will leave to-day without fail. To persons going that way we take pleasure in calling their attention to this boat. The Alex. Speer, another new craft, in charge of Captain Richmond, leaves this day positively for Louisville and Nashville; she is well found in every respect. The pretty steamer Kate Puttnam, Captain Anawalt's favorite packet, is fast filling up; she will have dispatch for St. Louis. The substantial steamer Glide No. 3 will commence operations this morning; she is one of the regular Cincinnati packets. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Wm. Butler, from Cincinnati, will be found at the landing this morning. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

GROCERIES.—The market for some time past has presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The demand was local, hence the sales were limited. There seems to be a wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers. This will account for the small amount that is changing hands. The week on hand is sufficient for all present purposes.

CRANBERRIES.—The market is becoming bare. The nominal rates at present are $19@20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The offerings so far have been very limited and holders were inclined to demand pretty steep figures, viz: $5 per hundred weight.

STRAW.—The offerings were not large. Sales, 6 tons at $24 per cwt. These are certainly large figures.

WHISKY.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; prices were about as irregular as usual; we note further sales at $1 70@1 75 ⅌ gallon.

BACON.—A few parcels of new Bacon has reached our market, the high prices of Hogs have and will prevent heavy transactions as the present prices of Hogs leaves no margin; sales 1,500 ℔s Sugar Cured Hams 25c; Shoulders 1,000 ℔s, 22c; sides 2,000 ℔s, 24c.

DRIED BEEF.—The supply in the market at present is not large. The current rates were 22c ⅌ lb.

LARD.—The market was firm at 24½@25c; stock light.

OILS.—The market was quiet but firm; No. 1 Lard Oil $1 90@1 95, according to the condition of the package; No. 2 $1 80@1 85.

MESS PORK.—In the absence of sales, the nominal rates were $41@41 50 ⅌ bbl.

FLOUR.—We continue to notice a firm market, with a steady demand, principally for the better grades. The supply on hand is not large, whilst the amount required to meet the wants of the city trade absorbs the principal portion of the receipts. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra Family—200 bbls at $11 12½; 200 do, $11 25; 50 do, $11 20; 160 do, in lots, $11 10@11 25. Extra—100 bbls at $10 60 ⅌ bbl.

LIME—Market was unchanged, sales 60 bbls at $3 20.

LEAD—Sales of 100 pigs Galena at 15½c per pound.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair demand. The sales were—W. R., 20 boxes at 22c; 30 do at 22c; 50 do, same figures; Hamburg at 23c.

HAY—Firm, and prices were well maintained at the scales. Sales were disposed of at $42@ 45 per ton; sales of baled at $38@39.

BUTTER—The market was firm, with a fair demand for home use and for shipment; sales of 6 boxes of choice at 43@44c, and 4 barrels at 40c ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—The market yesterday was dull and the demand limited. The sales were not worth mentioning; we omit figures.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, Nov. 24, 1864. }

Business was not very active yesterday for the best of all reasons. There was but little to operate with, and holders were firm and inclined to ask an advance. The sales, however, were very limited. The sudden cold spell is making ice rapidly at the head quarters of the Allegheny, and should the present weather continue, the boats will be compelled to lay up by the close of the week. The only departure was the Leciair No. 2. She carried up a fair trip. A number of boats are due, including several tow boats They will probably arrive before our next issue. The market at Oil City and the wells was firm, with more buyers than sellers. The rates at the wells was $10 50@11 00, according to location, with an upward tendency. The stock of crude oil on hand at this time is limited. The receipts for the past ten days amounted to 2,675 barrels. Should the river close our supplies can only reach us by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The market at the close ruled in favor of sellers. Below will be found the operations that came under our notice:

CRUDE—Market firm. The cold weather was rather against trade; sales of 100 barrels at 34c; packages returned; 120 do do, same figures; sales 400 barrels bulk, 34½c; 35 barrels, 35c, packages returned—an advance; 49 barrels, 39c, barrels included.

REFINED—The supply of this article is very light at this time, in fact the market is bare of both brand and free. In the absence of sales we give the nominal rates, viz: bonded, 60@61c; free, 81@82c. We notice an increase in the Western shipments.

PAR—The market has been inactive during the past few days, the nominal rates being $6 75 @7 per barrel.

NAPTHA—Was sold in a small way at 19@20c per gal for bond, and 38@39c for free. Stocks moderate.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

D F Clarke	410
W H Byrun	507
J Wilkins	861
Total	992

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Company, 213 bbls refined for New York.

Lueesco Company, 137 bbls refined for New York.

North American Company, 213 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

D. Kirk, 172 bbls crude for New York.

Reader & Clarke, 180 bbls refined for New York.

Dilworth & E., 214 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 24, 1864.

The Cattle market was well attended. There was a good business transacted, but prices forbidden no material change. The shipments East were large. The weather during a portion of the time was unfavorable.

HOGS—The receipts were large, amounting in the aggregate to 13,258 head. Prices were almost the same as the previous week. The shipments East were large; Messrs. Tinnen & Co., shipped per all rail to Philadelphia, over two thousand head to the New York market; other parcels were forwarded to Baltimore.

SHEEP—The market was well supplied; the sales were limited, in fact they seemed neglected. Prices were a shade lower. The receipts were 5,882 head, a large increase as compared with the previous week.

CATTLE—The market was moderately supplied since our last; the sales were to a fair extent; prices ruled about the same; the principle demand was for eastern shipments. Below will be found the sales:

The following is the official account of receipts:

	[Last week.	This week.
Cattle	3,900	5,355
Sheep	3,799	5,882
Hogs	16,258	13,253
Horses	322	280
Mules		29

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J. B. Huff bought 50 head, $6.
J. B. Huff bought 75 head, $6 25.
J. B. Huff bought 50 head, $5 55.
J. Reynolds bought 50 head, $5
J. Reynolds bought 29 head, $5 10.
H. Glass bought 38 head, $5.
J. H. Glass bought 22 head, $3 75.
J. H. Glass bought 17 head (extra), $7.
J. H. Glass bought 16 head, $6 70.
J. H. Glass bought 26 head, $6.
Wm. Rice bought 60 head, $6 20.
Wm. Rice bought 44 head, $6 50.
Wm. Rice bought 70 head, $6 55.
Wm. Rice bought 34 head, $5 75.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

Holmes & Pfiffer bought 185 head.....$6 30
" " " 200 " 6 25

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Holmes & Pfiffer bought 113 head.....$11 00
" " " 152 " 11 75
" " " 203 " 11 30
" " " 205 " 11 10
" " " 154 " 11 35
John H. Glass " 292 " 11 25
John H. Glass " 225 " 11 00
Gilchrist & Reyenthale bought 159 head..... 11 10
" " " 64 " 10 62
" " " 93 " 11 00
" " " 547 " 11 70
" " " 343 " 11 80

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Hitchcock and McC, 1 car potatoes; owner, lot moving; owner, lot of moving; owner, lot of moving; owner, lot of moving; Waring & K, 55 bbls refined oil; A. Beck, 40 bbls salt; Kipp & L, 40 bbls salt and 1 bbl oil.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—W Mullens, 1 car S iron; J S Liggett & Co, 4 car wheat; Guthrie & Gill, 1 car staves; H Bender, 1 car potatoes; Col Cross, 3,200 staves; E H Myers, 30 bbls apples; Knok & Co, 50 do do; J A Carey, 100 lbs hides.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—8 Harbaugh, 400 green hides; J. R. Smith, 1 bbl oil; Williams & Bro, 17 kegs butter; Potter, Aiken & Co, 2 bbls butter, 19 kegs do, 4 pkgs mdse: F Van Gorder, 18 do do; Fetzer & Armstrong, 20 bags potatoes; L H Voigt, 20 bbls apples; J P Ross, 24 bbls potatoes; Godfrey & Co, 5 sks rags; J Rhodes, 165 bags barley; Fetzer & Armstrong, 45 bags oats; Shomaker & Co, 140 sks potatoes.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PEA MINERVA.—A C, 30 bbls apples; Lowder, 15 do; Geo Carson, 2 coops chickens; Noble, 7 bbls apples; J Herbert, 107 do; Capt Stockdale, 5 do; J Hollister, 230 do; Thompson, 21 do; D Amond, 1 bbl cider; Godfrey & Clarke, 200 bdls paper; Fahnstock & Co, 65 do; J R Weldon, 31 do; Head & Metzgar, 2 bale rags; Howard, 6 mules, 1 horse; Canfield & Co, 6 pkgs; Clarke & Co, 3 pkgs; Gamble, 12 sks oats.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—30 cases Ohio seed leaf, wrappers and fillers, ranging from $6 00@25 00. 2 hhds Missouri fillers, private sale, 1 at $25 00 and 1 at $30 00. Receipts light.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, November 23.

Gold has been unusually steady, the price during the morning having stood at 223¼@223⅝. Operators appear disposed to defer their transactions till after Thanksgiving. The quotation was 222¼.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 23.

Petroleum dull and nominally unchanged.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 23.

Stocks were dull at Gallagher's Board. Gold 221; N. Y. Central 129; Erie 94½; Hudson 118½; Reading 136½; Michigan Southern 70½; Illinois Central 125½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 106½; Rock Island 104; North Western 42½; do preferred 80⅝; Fort Wayne 102; Terre Haute preferred 71; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 30½; Cumberland Coal 45½; Quicksilver 81; Mariposa 23⅝. Gold, after call, 221¼.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Cotton steady, at $1 31@1 32 for middling. Flour, State and Wes'n without change, at 9 80@ 9 90 for extra State, $11@11 25 for extra Roundhoop Ohio, and $11 80@12 00 for trade brands. Market closing quiet and firm. Whisky active and firmer, at $1 74@1 75 for Western. Wheat opened quite firm and 1@2c better; No. 1 Milwaukee, $2 24@2 25; Winter Red Western, $2 38; Amber Michigan, $2 45½. Rye 2@3c better for Western, at $1 69 afloat and in store. Barley firmer. Corn 2@3c higher and in good demand at $1 89@1 90 in store, chiefly at the latter price. Oats excited and 2@3c better; a good business is doing in Western at 98@99c afloat, and $1 00 in store. Wool quiet and firm. Coffee firm. Sugar firm, 18¾@19¾c for muscovado, and 25c for Porto Rico. Molasses firm, but not heavy and lower, $38@38 50 for inferior; $39 37½@ 39 75 for new do, cash and regular way, closing at inside price; $57 25@58 for prime, and $38@ 39 50 for prime new; sold 2,500 bbls new mess, for December and January, at buyers and sellers option, $39 50@40, and 3,000 bbls prime mess; for January and February, sellers option, at $38. Beef, fair demand, 11@12 for country mess; $14@ 22 for repacked mess, and $19@24 for extra mess. Beef & Hams firm at $28@28 50. Cut meats steady at 17@19c for shoulders and 18@21c for hams. Lard firm at 21¾@22½c. Butter steady with fair demand, at 44@46c for Western and 44@56c for State. Cheese unchanged.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Wm. Butler	Black	Cincidnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER—Last night at twilight there were about nine feet of water in the channel, and falling. The weather was cool.

The splendid new steamer Champion, Capt. Maratta, being unavoidably detained, will leave this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The new steamer, Alex Speer, Capt. Richmond, is announced for Cincinnati and Nashville. She is well found in every respect. The first clerk is Mr. Frank R. Whiting, one of the best officers on the run.

The fine packet Glide No. 3, Captain W. B Anderson, is now at the landing waiting her turn. She has been fitted out expressly for the Cincinnati trade, and will follow the Champion. The first clerk is Mr. Geo. W. Baker, an attentive and careful officer.

The splendid passenger steamer, Kate Putnam, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, is the next packet for St. Louis. The boat was built especially for the trade and is one of the most complete of her class. Captain Anawalt is a clever gentleman and an experienced officer. The clerks are Messrs. Dales and McDevitt, to whom we have often been indebted for attention.

Captain F. Marrattas new steamer Champion leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat was built expressly for the trade, under the superintendence of Captain Maratta, an officer who has built some of the best boats that ever floated on the Western waters. The Captain has laid himself out in the present instance.—She will serve as a model for the Cincinnati builders to follow. In the office we were pleased to see our old friend John Eakin, an officer who stands at the head of his profession.

WHEELING.

Wednesday's *Intelligencer* says:

Business on the landing was pretty brisk yesterday. The Wild Wagoner arrived about noon with a pretty good trip, mostly government freight, the William Butler, also with a similar load.

We expected, from reports about the Wild Wagoner, to have seen her like the inebriate's new hat, somewhat tore down, but she seemed to sit as lightly on the wave in all her beauty and loveliness, as on her first trip, and as a red headed urchin who stood looking at her said, we "couldn't see nothin in the matter with her."

There was fifteen feet of water in the channel last night and falling.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:

The weather was variable yesterday—the mercury on the surrounding hill-tops standing at 18 degrees, while it was 28 degrees in the city, all day long, with a frigid, stormy, unpleasant feeling from the Northwest. Snow fell steadily, whitewashing the ground for the first time this season.

The river has risen 18 inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with 22 feet hence to Louisville, and 9 feet in the canal. The falls are navigable for medium size boats.

The Lower Ohio is raising, with 19 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 7 feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is five feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky is falling, with 6 feet from Oregon to the mouth.

The Navigator yesterday re-shipped her Pittsburgh freight—nearly a full cargo—on the Columbia. The latter leaves for Pittsburgh today. The Navigator leaves New Orleans today having been chartered by the United States Sanitary Commission. She reports at Louisville off the way down.

Captains S. B. Hempstead has enlarged, refitted, and refurnished his splendid hotel—the International—in Hanging Rock, in elegant style. The International is always thronged with visitors. He is now prepared for an unprecedented rush next season.

BOATS IN PORT—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Arizona, Kate Robinson, New York, Emerald, Tinny, Willie Gamson, Pine Grove, Columbia, Emma Floyd, Revenue, Robert Burns, G. McC. Porter, Robert Moore, Naugatuck, John Kilgour, Argyle, Kate B. Porter, Lizzie Brown, C. T. Dumont, Alice Dean.

ST. LOUIS.

Tuesday's *Democrat* says:

Among the boats that have entered the Government service were the following owned in Pittsburgh: Lillie Martin, Camella, Silver Lake, Gen. Grant.

The man on horseback also paid a visit to the Wananilla, and the like ewise is probably taken.

The Pilgrim, Capt. D. Z. Brickell, is loading for Pittsburgh, to leave to-day. Mr. Charles N. Perry does duty in the office.

The Centralia came in from Quincy, and is laid up for the present.

The Wananila brought a good trip from the Ohio river.

The Olive had arrived from Pittsburgh. The America was due.

NEW ORLEANS.

We find the following interesting reminiscence in the New Orleans *Picayune*:

In the course of Mr. Jacob Barker's remarks at the supper on the Guiding Star, he mentioned incidentally that some sixty years ago, when Robert Fulton's machinery for the first steamboat came from the manufactory in England to New York, it was consigned to him (Jacob Barker), and that it actually remained in his commission warehouse six months before the money could be raised to pay the charges of transportation.

A most remarkable and striking personal reminiscence, indeed, to be recalled by a gentleman in full health and vigor, and on the occasion as that of last evening. Contrast the Clermont, into which, in 1807, Fulton finally put his new machinery, creeping up the Hudson at the rate of five miles an hour, with the Guiding Star, on her first trip between New York and New Orleans.

DUBUQUE.—The Northern line Company has decided to run the Bill Henderson between Dubuque and Port Byron as long as the river is free from ice. She came up last evening, and will return this morning.

The Pearl will leave for Prairie du Chien, if possible, to-day, with two barges of freight.

The ice is still solid just above Prairie du Chien. The river is falling here.

ST. JOSEPH, Nov. 18.—The steamer Alone, a Government boat, arrived yesterday from Omaha. The Alone has been used heretofore as a hospital boat on the upper Missouri, but is now employed in carrying government freight from here to Omaha. She may probably make another trip above this season. She reports the river improving from Plattsmouth down, the heavier ice which has just been built at Louisville, Ky., and called the Nebraska City, arrived yesterday from St. Louis. She is owned by a company at Nebraska City, and is intended to ice ferrying at that point.

The St. Joseph and Omaha packet J. H. Lacy, left early this morning for Omaha, with only a cargo of freight.

NOTICE—STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of CORK LIFE PRESERVERS.

We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.
oct-tf No. 122 Third Street.

RIVER PACKETS,

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Gallipolis and Portsmouth Packet.

THE fine Steamer JONAS POWELL, Captain J. S. LEE, will leave Pittsburgh for the above and intermediate points every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

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PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. H. KERR Commander, W. H. BYRON, Clerk will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every FRIDAY NOON. Will connect every FRIDAY with the BOSTON No. 2, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati.

For freight or passage apply on board. no2

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON THIS DAY, Nov. 24, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, JOHN ANAWALT, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or to JOHN FLACK, Agents.

18

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer GLIDE No. 2, W. B. ANDERSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

21

For Louisville and Nashville.

ON THIS DAY, Nov. 24, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer ALEX. SPEER, H. C. RICHMOND, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid steamer CHAMPION, MARATTA, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.

18

PIANOS.

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

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Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. feb4

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26 Melodeons.

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FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

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EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefiting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

Beware the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & CO., JOS. FLEMMING, FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN and M. MILTENBERGER, Allegheny; by GEO. A. KELLY & Co., and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRAND, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by R. A. FARNSWORTH & CO., 76 Cedar st., and by A. SPEER, his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 206 Broadway, New York. 17-24aw.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 18th, 1864. }

AMBULANCES.

SEALED BROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, m., the 26th day of November, 1864, for the delivery of

One Hundred Ambulances,

(Wheelling patterns,) at Pittsburgh, Penna. These Ambulances are to be made of seasoned timber, and built as per specifications, which can be seen in this office.

The bids must state in what time the bidders will deliver the whole number. Proposals must be marked "PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES," and addressed to Lt. Col. O. CROSS, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Penna.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Bonds will be required of successful bidders, in one half the amount of the contract, signed by two good and sufficient securities.

Payments to be made on completion of the contract, or as much thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.

O. CROSS,
Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

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FOR SALE.

Situated in one of the most public streets in the city, and doing a business that will divide

SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT.

On the CAPITAL INVESTED. A person with a small capital of $2,000 can purchase one-half of the establishment, and can secure himself a situation as book-keeper and attend to the out door business.

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ETNA IRON WORKS,

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TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

A series of Lectures and Readings will be given by many of the most popular Lecturers and Elocutionists of our country, under the auspices of the "Tennyson Club."

J. E. Murdoch, J. G. Saxe, Dr. Holland, J. R. Gilmore, Dr. E. H. Chapin, R. Waldo Emerson, George Vandenhoff, T. Buchanan Read, G. W. Curtis, Orestes Brownson, Prof. Agassiz, Grace Greenwood, Stephen Massett, and others, have been corresponded with and will be announced in due time.

"Timothy Titcomb" will deliver the first Lecture of the Course, on the 28th inst. Subject: "Cost and Compensation."

HALL PATTERSON,
J. M. GAZZAM,
J. R. BUTTERFIELD,
S. C. MCCANDLESS,
T. F. HOUSTON,
Lecture Committee.

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